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ABSTRACT

This manual is designed to accompany Pennsylvania's Educational Quality Assessment (EQA) secondary school reports to assist in their interpretation and understanding. The normative sample is described as stratified on two dimensions: district enrollment and wealth. Administration procedures are summarized. The cognitive and non-cognitive areas assessed (Self-Esteem, Understanding Others, Reading Comprehension, Writing Skills, Mathematics, Interest in School and Learning, Societal Responsibility, Knowledge of Law/Government, Knowledge of Health/Safety, Creative Activities, Career Awareness, Appreciating Human Accomplishments, Knowledge of Human Accomplishments, and Information Usage) reflect the 12 educational goals adopted by the State Board of Education in 1979. Table 1 summarizes and describes the instruments used in these areas, while Tables 2 and 3, using Grade 11 test results from 190 schools in the 1983 normative sample, show correlation coefficients among school scores and school percentile ranks respectively. Discussions of predicted score range, the 35 condition variables taken into account, criterion-referenced scoring, score distributions, and item response data are also accompanied by relevant tables and data. A sample school report is included. The Appendices contain: an EQA teacher questionnaire; the Grade 11 regression analysis (1983); a normal curve diagram; comparisons of EQA results across the years; and Pennsylvania's original 10 goals of quality education. (BS)

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1983

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT

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EQA Manual for Interpreting SECONDARY School Reports

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Pennsylvania Department of Education 1983

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EDUCATIONAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT

EQA Manual for Interpreting SECONDARY School Reports

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PREFACE

This manual is designed to accompany EQA school reports. There is an interpretation manual for each of the three levels of schools assessed: elementary, intermediate and secondary. The manuals are aids to school administrators and other staff members to understanding the reports of their schools.

With this publication and a school report in hand, the reader should have all the necessary tools to understand and interpret a school report. A sample, but real, school report with marginal notations is replicated on the color pages of this manual to familiarize the reader with the report format.

A publication complementing the information contained in this manual is *Getting Inside the EQA Inventory*, which delves more deeply into the rationale, development and characteristics (reliability, validity, other analyses) of the instruments.

BACKGROUND

Educational Quality Assessment (EQA) operates under a 1963 legislative mandate (Act 299) that required the State Board of Education to:

> . . . develop or cause to be developed an evaluation procedure designed to measure objectively the adequacy and efficiency of the educational programs offered by the public schools of the Commonwealth . . . . The evaluation procedure shall be so constructed and developed as to provide each school district with relevant comparative data to enable directors and administrators to more readily appraise the educational performance and to effectuate without delay the strengthening of the district's educational program.

EQA was administered in 300 of the Commonwealth's 505 school districts from 1970 to 1973 on a voluntary basis. In November 1973, the State Board of Education established a timetable to assess all schools in the Commonwealth during the school years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76. With the completion of this mandated cycle, EQA was offered on a voluntary basis in 1976-77 when 110 districts participated and in 1977-78 when 113 districts participated.

Districts must be involved in EQA at least once in the five school years between 1978-79 and 1982-83. Therefore, the average number of districts mandated to participate each year would be 100. The summary below demonstrates that many districts are participating on a voluntary basis.

School Year	No. of Districts
1978-79	125
1979-80	166
1980-81	228
1981-82	216
1982-83	239

NORMATIVE SAMPLE

It is generally assumed that when a large sample of schools from across the state is assessed, the sample should be representative of the state as a whole. However, since the Educational Quality Assessment program at present accepts volunteer districts, it is important to demonstrate that the sample in a given year is proportionally representative of the state. In order to determine this, each district in the state was classified into one of nine cells. The cell limits were determined by splitting the districts on wealth (market value/personal income aid ratio) by thirds and size (district average daily membership [ADM]) by thirds.

Market Value/Personal Income Aid Ratio

District ADM	*Low* ≤ .4985	*Medium* .4986 - .6286	*High* ≥ .6287	
Small ≤ 1936.0	35/11	45/15	86/29	166/55
Medium 1936.1 - 3197.0	50/17	64/21	52/17	166/55
Large ≥ 3197.1	81/27	57/19	28/9	166/55
	166/55	166/55	166/55	498/165*

The number to the left of the slash in each cell represents the total number of districts in the state comprising the cell. The number to the right of the slash represents a 33% sample of the districts in the cell.

To insure a satisfactory proportion of the total number of districts in each cell, 165 districts were chosen from the 239 participants to form a 33% state sample. Districts were selected so that each geographic region (based on intermediate unit areas) was represented. The 33% state sample contains at least two districts from each intermediate unit in the Commonwealth (except IU 2 and and IU 26, which are cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia). Most intermediate units have approximately 33% of the total number of its districts included in the sample. Approximately 33% of the schools in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia are added to the sample to form the normative group:

Grade	*No. of Normative Schools*	*No. of Students*
5	610	36,000+
8	237	40,000+
11	190	36,000+

*One-third of the schools in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia are added after the 33% sample is selected.

ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURES

The superintendent of each participating district, when returning the initial application, appointed a representative to coordinate EQA activities at each of the grade levels. These representatives were scheduled to attend a regional workshop, where their duties and responsibilities were explained. At these meetings the *School Representative's Handbook* and *Examiner's Handbook*, designed to standardize administration procedures, were discussed. In addition, the representatives were briefed on the background of EQA and, by viewing a sample school report, learned what they could expect in return for their efforts.

The teacher questionnaires were administered (see Appendix A) to gain additional information about the school from the teachers' perspective, as well as information about the teachers themselves. Teachers respond anonymously, placing only the district name and school name on the questionnaire. *All* classroom teachers (persons spending more than 50 percent of their time in classroom instruction) are asked to complete questionnaires; no sampling procedures are used.

The parents of the students to be tested were informed of the questionnaire administration and the purposes of the assessment program. Parents who did not wish to have their children participate could have them excluded by notifying the school principal in writing. Questionnaires were available at the school for review by interested parties.

For the grade 11 testing, most districts used a large group area such as a cafeteria, auditorium or large group instruction area as the test site even though small group sessions were recommended. The administration of the questionnaires took about two hours of student time with all parts of the inventory given on the same day. Teachers, administrators and guidance personnel combined efforts in administering the instrument.

The monitors were provided with printed directions to standardize its administration. The students completed the parental occupation and education data at this grade level.

These directions and the procedures suggested by the EQA staff and EQA publications should help insure optimum testing conditions and accuracy of results. As a school is forced by uncontrollable circumstances to deviate from such optimum conditions, the likelihood of inaccuracies in the results is increased.

The students did not place their names on the machine-scorable answer sheets to assure confidentiality and anonymity of responses, but most students used the same answer sheet throughout the testing. The students were informed that they could skip any item which they felt was too personal.

The sections of the questionnaire have no time limits for completion. The *Examiner's Handbook* lists time ranges that might be expected for each section but with the direction: *Students should be given ample time to finish each section.*

The envelopes containing the completed teacher questionnaires and the completed student answer sheets were mailed for scanning, scoring, compilation and analysis.

NATURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The Pennsylvania Student Questionnaires measure, by aggregating student scores, a school's status on areas of the Goals of Quality Education. *(See Appendix E)* In March 1979, the State Board of Education adopted a revised set of twelve goals. The Educational Quality Assessment staff, observing the direction being taken in the goal revision process, incorporated many aspects of the twelve goals into the present package. The main objective in the present assessment is to reflect what educators in the Commonwealth feel would be useful in improving their school programs.

AREAS ASSESSED:	*Cognitive Areas*	*Non-Cognitive Areas*
	Communication Skills: Reading Comprehension	Self-Esteem
	Communication Skills: Writing Skills	Understanding Others
	Mathematics	Interest in School and Learning
	Knowledge of Law/Government (Citizenship)	Societal Responsibility (Citizenship)
	Health Knowledge – Grade 5	Health and Safety Practices – Grades 8 & 11
	Career Awareness (Work)	Creative Activities*
	Knowledge of Human Accomplishments*	Appreciating Human Accomplishments*
	Information Usage (Analytical Thinking)	

*Contain items on both Arts and Humanities and Science and Technology.

Table I contains a summary of the instruments with names for the areas covered, a description of the scales, the number of items and sample items. A more detailed discussion of the development and the rationale for each measuring instrument can be found in *Getting Inside the EQA Inventory*.

*Matrix Sampling Procedure**

The EQA process uses *matrix sampling*–a method whereby each student takes only a portion of the total number of items for every measured area. This sampling process permits broadening the scope of the instruments while simultaneously decreasing the time needed for administration. In census testing, each student was given all items, and a school mean score was the average of the individual student scores on these items. The mathematics test, for example, contains 60 items which are divided into four test forms-15 mathematics items per form. Although the process for determining a school mean mathematics score is somewhat more complicated, the general idea is to calculate a mean score for each form and then sum the three mean scores. Thus, the maximum possible school mean score would be 15+15+15+15, or 60.The minimum is 0. Although the possible mean score range is 0 to 60, means range from about 28 to 48.

For attitudinal measures, responses are not considered right or wrong, but are viewed as falling along a continuum with a preferred direction given. For Self-Esteem, responding STRONGLY AGREE is considered to be the most favorable response to a positive item and is given a weighted score of 3. Weights of 2, 1 and 0 are assigned to the other three responses. The maximum score per form would be 24 (8 items x the *weight* of 3 for the most preferred response for each item). The minimum would be 0. The maximum school score for Self-Esteem would be 24+24+24+24 or 96, i.e., the maximum score per form summed. Therefore, the theoretical score range is 0 to 96.

Correlations Between Performance Areas

The interdependence among goal areas is illustrated by the correlation matrix in Table 2. For example, the correlation of 0.62 between Self-Esteem and Interest in School and Learning indicates that in schools where self-esteem scores are higher, the school interest scores likewise tend to be higher. This is not to say that a higher self-esteem will cause a student to like school more, or vice versa. Cause-effect conclusions from correlational information are untenable.Also apparent are the high correlations among the cognitive measures.

*For more information on matrix sampling see pages 41-45 of *Getting Inside the EQA Inventory*.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF INSTRUMENTS

AREA	SCALE DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ITEMS	SAMPLE ITEMS	RESPONSE CHOICES
SELF-ESTEEM	Students are asked to relate their feelings of success and feelings of acceptance – primarily in the school setting.	32 (8)	I am able to mix well with other people. My teachers listen to what I have to say. I am good at picking out the right things to study. My classmates think I have good ideas.	SA = Strongly Agree MA = Mostly Agree MD = Mostly Disagree SD = Strongly Disagree
UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	Students are asked to respond to approaches and interactions with persons of differing skin color, religious beliefs, physical characteristics, socio-economic status or cultural tradition.	40 (10)	**Would you mind sitting in class beside a student who:** Has few friends because of the way he or she looks? Is very much like you, but whose skin color is different from yours? Is much poorer than you? Belongs to a religion which you do not belong to? Is from another country and doesn't speak English very well?	A = Yes B = I think so C = I don't know D = I don't think so E = No
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: READING COMPREHENSION	*Literal comprehension* - recognition of details or the main ideas explicitly stated. *Word meaning* - recognition of the appropriate meaning of a word in a given context. *Inferential comprehension* - response to items which require taking the meaning of a passage beyond explicit ideas.	48 (12)	[A wide variety of reading materials was used to cover the many different styles, purposes and types of content in written matter the reader encounters in school and leisure]	[Four, multiple-choice options]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: WRITING SKILLS	A. *Mechanics and usage* – recognizing the application of conventions. B. *Sentence sense* – recognizing clear, concise and effective sentences. C. *Paragraph sense* – recognizing coherence, unity and transition in the organization and development of paragraphs and larger units. D. *Style, tone and flavor* – recognizing effective and appropriate language for a given purpose, audience or situation.	60 (15)	Choose the sentence which best fits the blank. There is definitely too much violence in sports. In basketball, players are often elbowed or knocked to the floor. In football, the object of the game is to tackle the person carrying the ball. _____. Even in baseball, it is possible to see fights between the teams. Choose the best way of writing the part of the sentence underlined. Not far from shore, the oil tanker was caught on a reef. The stormy <u>*weather however kept*</u> the Coast Guard cutter from reaching the troubled ship.	A In soccer, someone kicked my ankle one time. B Fans sometimes fight with one another. C In hockey, fighting between players is common. D Football games are exciting and full of action. A weather however kept B weather, however kept C weather however, kept D weather, however, kept

TABLE 1 (Continued)

AREA	SCALE DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ITEMS	SAMPLE ITEMS	RESPONSE CHOICES
MATHEMATICS	Items measure mathematical concepts, computation and/or problem-solving.	60 (15)	[Items include questions about: number systems, numeration and notation, geometry, measurements, number pattern and relationships, and other topics]	[Four, multiple-choice options]
INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING	Students are to display their feelings on the climate and learning atmosphere in the school, the educational experiences the school provides, the quality of the personal interactions it fosters between student and educator, and the students' attitudes toward learning.	40 (10)	I like learning social studies in this school. Many of my school assignments are a waste of time. My teachers are interested in how well I do my assignments. There are interesting activities to look forward to in this school.	SA = Strongly Agree MA = Mostly Agree MD = Mostly Disagree SD = Strongly Disagree
SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY (Citizenship)	Students are asked if they will assume responsibility for their actions and the actions of groups to which they belong, work cooperatively, demonstrate integrity when dealing with others, and take the initiative and assume leadership, as well as support group efforts as followers.	36 (9)	A student gets a dog. A city law requires that a $10 dog tag be bought by the dog's owner. In this situation, I would BUY THE TAG... if the dog might be more easily lost or stolen without a tag. if the fine for not having a tag was $25. since owners are responsible for their dogs.	Y = Yes M = Maybe N = No
KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT (Citizenship)	Three major areas of knowledge were identified as essential to good citizenship. They are broadly described as knowledge of government, knowledge of law and knowledge of interdependence of people.	48 (12)	Case law comes from The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed to improve Which is a right guaranteed to all United States citizens?	A previous court decisions. B constitutional principles. C local customs. D unwritten tradition. A health standards and practices in member nations. B scientific research for economic development in member nations. C military defenses of member nations. D trade among member nations. A to practice the religion of one's choice B to choose who can live in the house next door C to have a job D to try to overthrow the government

TABLE 1 (Continued)

AREA	SCALE DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ITEMS	SAMPLE ITEMS	RESPONSE CHOICES
HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES	Students are to demonstrate that they have acquired habits and attitudes which increase the probability of remaining healthy, safe and fit throughout life.	48 (12)	The school permits students to use the gym after school. I want to use the trampoline but nobody wants to stand around to catch me if I fall. I would USE THE TRAMPOLINE ANYWAY. . . if I had done it before and nothing had gone wrong. if I thought that I was pretty good on the trampoline. if I thought that the others in the gym would not tell on me.	A = Definitely Would B = Probably Would C = Probably Would Not D = Definitely Would Not
CREATIVE ACTIVITIES **(Arts and Humanities and Science and Technology items)**	Students are asked to indicate frequency of participation in five areas: visual arts, performing arts, writing, science, and social and practical studies.	40 (10)	During the last three years, how many times have you done the following? Developed a new strategy or play for use in a sport? Created a sculpture? Written fiction such as a story or a scene from a play? Played a musical instrument in front of a class or a larger audience, using your own interpretation of the music?	A = Have not done the activity. B = Have done the activity once. C = Have done the activity 2 or 3 times. D = Have done the activity about 5 times. E = Have done the activity about 8 times (or more).
CAREER AWARENESS **(Work)**	The students are queried on their awareness of duties, training, abilities and educational requirements of various occupations, an understanding of the labor market conditions, and skills in gathering such data, such as knowledge of occupational clusters and publications.	40 (10)	The need to work with others as part of a team would be most important to a The job most likely to require a completed apprenticeship is a Unemployment rate is the highest in which age range? Today there is a great demand for, and a short supply of, women in	A psychiatrist. B movie editor. C writer. D fire fighter. A printer. B keypuncher. C chemical engineer. D landscaper. A 16-19 B 25-30 C 40-45 D 55-60 A law enforcement. B marine sciences. C consumer affairs. D retail sales.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

AREA	SCALE DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ITEMS	SAMPLE ITEMS	RESPONSE CHOICES
APPRECIATING HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS **(Arts and Humanities and Science and Technology items)**	Student openness is displayed by a willingness to engage in listening, watching or reading activities relating to significant accomplishments. In addition, the student reaching the higher levels of openness will display willingness to learn about accomplishments and what is entailed in producing them.	64 (16)	**WOULD YOU WANT TO:** See a world-famous play? Talk to officials to learn about your local government? Read stories written by authors from other parts of the world? Learn more about what makes a movie great?	A = Definitely Would B = Probably Would C = Uncertain D = Probably Would Not E = Definitely Would Not
KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS **(Arts and Humanities and Science and Technology items)**	Students are asked to demonstrate recognition of persons, theories or ideas, works, inventions or phenomena. Students are expected to be able to recognize the names of prominent persons and concepts to which they should have been exposed within the school setting.	60 (15)	What area is most closely related to the following? N.A.T.O. SWAN LAKE RALPH BUNCHE LOUISA MAY ALCOTT GEORGE GERSHWIN NORMAN ROCKWELL EUCLID HOOKE'S LAW	M = Music or Dance S = Science, Math or Medicine V = Visual Arts L = Literature or Drama G = Government or Politics ? = Don't Know
INFORMATION USAGE **(Analytical thinking)**	Students are asked to show that they are able to examine problems in a logical way, to identify them properly, to seek whatever information is needed to establish facts, to be aware of the consequences of decisions, and to have the ability to choose courses of action which are most congruent with their own values and desires.	32 (8)	John will soon graduate from high school. He is thinking about going to college. His parents do not have enough money to pay for this. His uncle has offered him a job which pays well. John knows he would enjoy this job because he would learn a great deal about the kinds of things he would study if he went to college. But, John still wants to go to some kind of school. He reads an advertisement in a magazine about a training program offered by the ABC Training School. This school says that it has trained thousands of people for high-paying careers. The cost of their training program is $2,000. Which of the following is likely to be the **least** use to John in finding out how good the ABC training program is?	A Read more magazine advertisements about the school. B Contact the Better Business Bureau office nearest the school. C Talk to students who have graduated from the training program. D Talk to possible employers of the school's graduates.

Note: The number appearing in parenthesis indicates the number of items per form.

TABLE 2

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS AMONG SCHOOL SCORES - GRADE 11, N=190

1983 Normative Group

		SE	UO	RC	W	M	IS	SR	KL	HP	C	CA	AH	KH
Self-Esteem	SE													
Understanding Others	UO	.25												
Communication Skills: Reading Comp.	RC	.30	.71											
Communication Skills: Writing Skills	W	.27	.75	.90										
Mathematics	M	.24	.70	.89	.93									
Interest in School and Learning	IS	.62	.08	.21	.12	.12								
Societal Responsibility	SR	.25	.59	.53	.54	.47	.26							
Knowledge of Law/Government	KL	.24	.67	.88	.89	.89	.14	.47						
Health and Safety Practices	HP	.24	.03	-.03	-.13	-.17	.31	.48	-.11					
Creative Activities	C	.27	-.24	-.20	-.13	-.14	.26	-.26	-.13	-.10				
Career Awareness	CA	.23	.73	.87	.91	.91	.04	.50	.87	-13	-.19			
Appreciating Human Accomplishments	AH	.50	-.02	-.10	-.18	-.21	.49	.07	-.14	.42	.55	-.26		
Knowledge of Human Accomplishments	KH	.35	.70	.78	.87	.85	.18	.41	.82	-.15	-.02	.85	-.06	
Information Usage	IU	.29	.78	.90	.91	.88	16	.56	.86	-.06	-.23	.92	-.17	.82

Note: All correlation coefficients have been rounded to two decimal places.
$r \geq 0.14$ is significant at the .05 level.
$r \geq 0.18$ is significant at the .01 level.

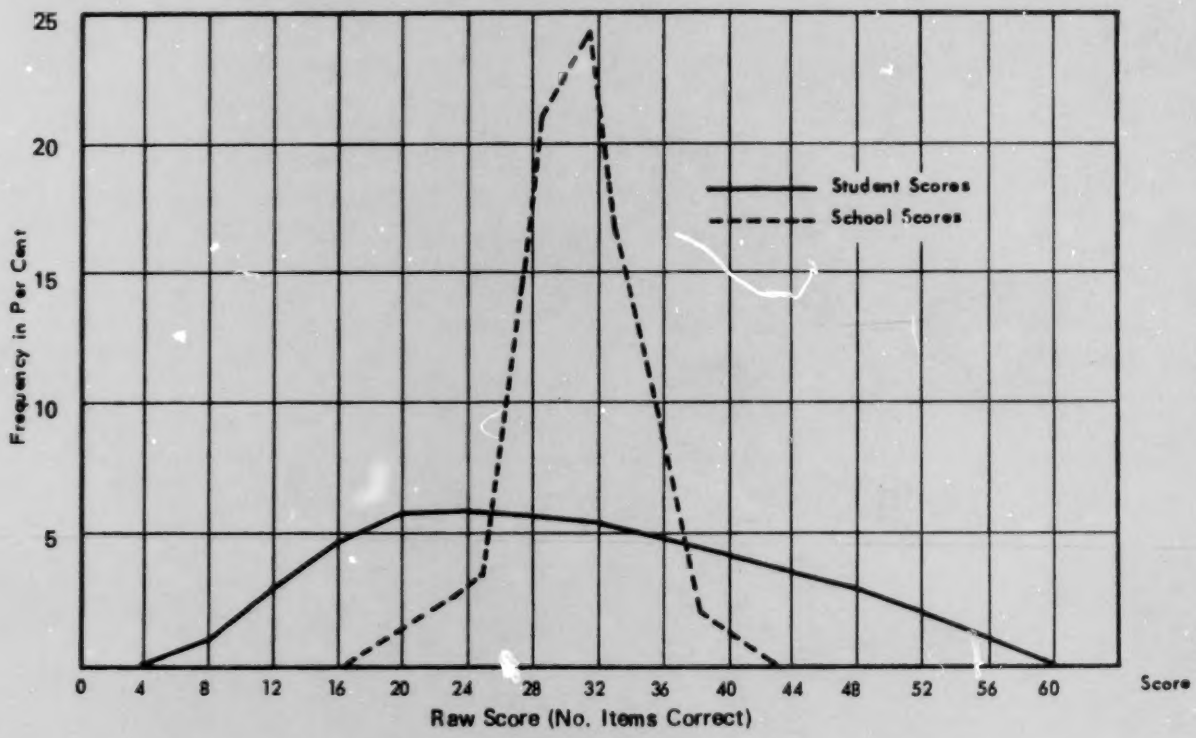
PERCENTILE RANK

The school's percentile rank in the state on each area is determined by comparing the school score to the scores of a group of *normative* schools. Percentile scores range from 1 to 99. A percentile score of 75, for example, means that 75 per cent of the schools in the state (or, more precisely, the statewide sample) scored lower on the measurement than the school at the 75th percentile. It does not mean that the students of the school answered 75 per cent of the questions correctly or favorably.

Table 3 graphically represents the normative method of scoring by showing, at five-percentile intervals, how the raw score averages for a school translate to percentiles. For example, Upper Penn Secondary School's score of 60.69 on Self-Esteem places it at the 70th percentile, which means that 70 per cent of the schools statewide had lower school scores on this area.

The reader may note the small score difference between a 60th percentile score and 65th percentile score. This occurs because of the limited range of school means. In a given school student scores on, say, Mathematics may range from 8-56, whereas the school mean, or average, score might be 30.31. This is true in each school, as illustrated by the frequency distribution below.

SAMPLE



Comparative Distributions of Student Scores and School Scores on Mathematics

TABLE 3

1983 PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL NORMS - GRADE 11 SCHOOLS N=190

PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION	SELF-ESTEEM	UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	COMMUNICATION SKILLS: READING COMPREHENSION	COMMUNICATION SKILLS: WRITING	MATHEMATICS	INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING	SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT	HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES	CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	CAREER AWARENESS	APPRECIATING HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	INFORMATION USAGE	PERCENTILE RANK
95	64.15	122.06	30.24	39.26	39.77	74.10	54.17	28.70	87.86	51.20	25.88	142.00	32.24	20.65	95
90	63.02	119.54	28.68	38.42	38.75	71.53	53.35	27.89	86.41	48.22	25.10	138.03	30.18	20.37	90
85	62.63	118.76	28.16	37.90	38.17	70.67	52.88	27.09	85.59	46.19	24.89	136.24	29.54	20.02	85
80	62.05	117.61	27.68	37.24	37.76	69.84	52.34	26.86	84.78	45.10	24.61	134.61	29.08	19.55	80
75	61.55	116.55	27.10	36.91	37.21	69.06	51.74	26.61	84.08	44.27	24.32	132.66	28.46	19.28	75
70	60.77	115.66	26.75	36.45	36.76	68.27	51.54	26.04	83.48	43.64	24.03	131.21	28.00	19.04	70
65	60.59	114.93	26.44	36.07	36.21	67.66	51.18	25.86	82.78	43.13	23.88	130.21	27.40	18.84	65
60	60.25	114.56	26.17	35.64	35.86	66.91	50.95	25.51	82.38	42.32	23.43	129.16	27.10	18.51	60
55	60.02	114.11	25.73	35.39	35.52	66.47	50.68	25.11	81.93	41.84	23.29	128.25	26.88	18.27	55
50	59.79	113.23	25.35	35.02	34.98	65.86	50.39	24.80	81.52	41.35	23.18	126.56	26.33	18.00	50
45	59.61	112.64	24.72	34.46	34.58	65.40	50.09	24.51	80.93	40.93	22.91	125.42	25.95	17.75	45
40	59.30	111.62	24.35	34.25	34.23	64.67	49.88	24.21	80.79	40.35	22.76	124.73	25.48	17.58	40
35	59.07	110.93	24.03	33.86	33.80	64.09	49.58	23.86	80.44	39.89	22.29	123.72	25.22	17.27	35
30	58.82	110.14	23.63	33.71	33.39	63.83	49.27	23.57	79.98	38.98	22.05	123.26	24.74	16.98	30
25	58.40	109.35	23.40	33.27	32.86	63.08	49.06	23.24	79.56	38.45	21.87	122.12	24.11	16.70	25
20	57.94	108.60	23.02	32.76	32.55	62.56	48.70	22.71	79.10	37.92	21.69	121.33	23.73	16.45	20
15	57.42	106.74	22.26	32.33	31.81	61.76	48.34	22.02	78.59	36.96	21.04	120.14	22.57	16.13	15
10	56.67	104.84	21.43	31.43	31.22	60.94	48.00	21.64	77.86	35.87	20.63	118.26	21.47	15.75	10
5	55.82	102.34	19.27	29.50	28.72	58.62	47.05	20.67	76.56	33.14	19.36	115.81	20.66	14.13	5
STATE MEAN	59.90	112.72	25.11	34.78	34.82	66.11	50.48	24.67	81.88	41.68	22.90	128.01	26.18	17.88	
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.48	6.52	3.31	3.35	3.65	4.48	2.17	2.85	3.43	5.18	2.19	8.80	3.73	2.17	

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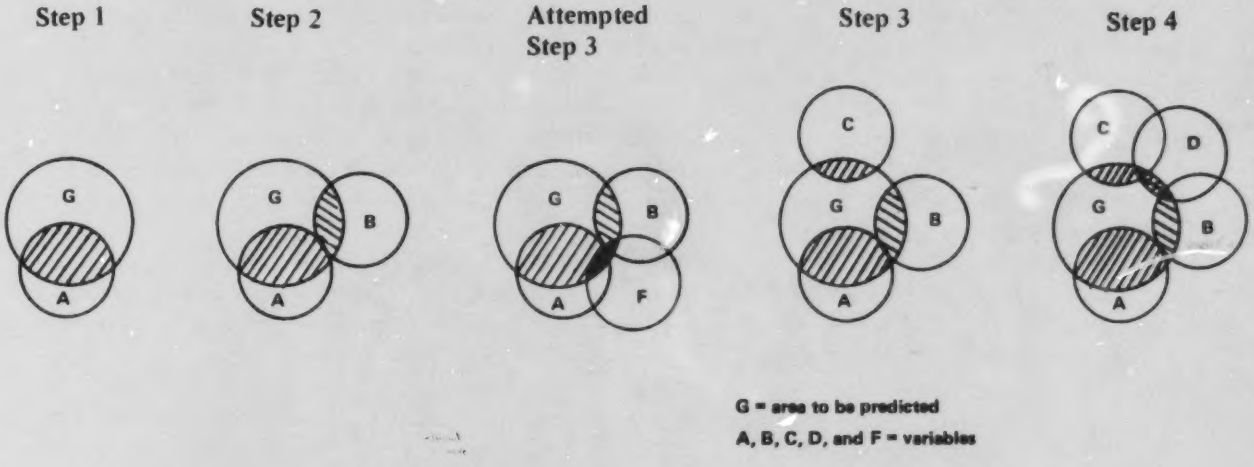
PREDICTED SCORE RANGE

Percentiles compare building performance with all schools in the statewide normative sample but do not take into account various important conditions which affect achievement. Socioeconomic level of the community, experience and educational level of the teaching staff, financial resources and type of community are a few of the variables affecting student performance. The use of predicted score ranges takes a number of these condition variables into account simultaneously.

How Prediction Equations are Developed

Prediction equations are developed from a sophisticated statistical method called stepwise regression. The process begins by entering into the equation the condition variable having the highest correlation with the area being predicted. Each successive variable enters the equation based on the increase in the amount of variance that is accounted for by adding that particular variable. Sometimes a particular condition variable having a relatively high correlation with an area never enters the equation for that area. This is usually due to the fact that another variable highly related to the one in question has entered previously and accounts for the variance that would have been contributed by the variable that did not enter. Likewise, a condition variable with a relatively low correlation with an area may enter an equation when its correlation with other condition variables is also low.

The entry of variables into the equation might become clearer through the diagrams below.



In Step 1, the overlap (proportion of shared variance) is shown by the lined area. In Step 2, circles A and B both overlap with G but do not overlap with one another, depicting their independence.

Variable F, which is the next mostly highly related to G, will not enter the equation because all its variance with G has been accounted for by A and B. *(Attempted Step 3)*

In Step 3, Variable C enters the equation because A, B and C are completely independent; that is, they share no variance with each other. Then each variable would contribute all of the variance shared with G to the prediction of G.

In Step 4, Variable D is wedged between B and C; the black areas show the variance which D would contribute to G but which is already accounted for by B and C. The shaded area represents the variance in G that is accounted for by D. Therefore, D enters the equation at this point.

The development of a regression equation includes a measure of the error associated with prediction, termed the standard error of estimate. It decreases as the ability to predict increases; that is, as the correlation between the performance area and the set of variables included in the regression equation approaches 1.0, the standard error of estimate diminishes.

How Predicted Scores and Prediction Bands are Computed

For each school in each performance area a predicted score is obtained by multiplying the value for that school for each condition variable in the predictor set by a regression weight developed during the regression process. Summing these products and adding a constant (an adjustment for the mean) produces the predicted score. The standard error of estimate is added to and subtracted from the predicted score to obtain the predicted score range.

Cautions

EQA regression equations are sometimes requested by school administrators in order to gain a better understanding of why their schools were predicted to fall where they did. *(See Appendix B)* At the same time it is tempting to view the variables entering the equations as those conditions which make the greatest contribution to performance in an area. Frequently, the thought arises that if scores on certain of these condition variables could be raised, then student performance might also be increased. Regression equations *cannot* be used for that purpose. The regression equation should not be used as a means of identifying the "most important variable" with respect to a particular performance area. In order to get a picture of which variables are most highly related to particular areas, it is essential to look carefully at Table 7, which lists the correlations between all condition variables and the areas.

1. The entry of variables into stepwise regression does not signify that these are the only important variables. That is, variables not entering the equation may also be very important correlates of the performance area.

2. The sequence in which variables enter into stepwise regression does not necessarily reflect their relative importance.

3. The regression weights do not represent their significance or their relative importance.

4. The variables entering into stepwise regression do not permit causal inferences nor do they lead to explanations of phenomena.

5. The process of stepwise regression is a mathematical one which does not yield a list of similar schools.

6. Stepwise regression is appropriate when used for purely predictive purposes.

CONDITION VARIABLES

Rationale

The previous section, *Predicted Score Range*, stated that to improve the possibly objectionable or unfair comparisons that percentile ranks alone invite, the Pennsylvania assessment model also includes an input-output component.

Schools around the state have vastly differing resources at their disposal. The differences are not only in the students served but also in teaching staff and financial and parental support.

Measurement

Table 4 describes the 35 variables which were collected to identify the differences in resources among Pennsylvania's schools. The variables came primarily from students (as part of their questionnaires) and teachers (Appendix A–Teacher Questionnaire).

It is extremely important to note how the variable was measured and quantified. High scores for a school on these variables are not necessarily good. For example, a high grade enrollment simply means the school has a large number of students per grade. It does not, in any way, indicate that schools having greater numbers of students per grade are better.

Percentile Rank

For each of the 35 condition variables the school receives its percentile rank compared to the 1983 normative sample. This information is provided so that one can tell not only *what* conditions or resources a school has but also its *relative* conditions. A high percentile likewise does not necessarily imply *good* conditions.

The norm chart (Table 5) gives a more graphic representation of the percentile rank scores in the school report. It illustrates also how much schools differ on a particular variable. Because these distributions use school means, the ranges of values at times can be very narrow, so that a small increase in a school mean value may translate into a large percentile rank change, e.g., STABLE (Stability of student residence).

Item Results

In the school report the condition variables are stated as a school score. In most cases, interpreting a school score is simple and straightforward. For instance, to say that the average class size is 27.9 seems understandable enough. But many variables are scaled in such a way that the mean score, which becomes the school score, disguises much of the information used in its calculation.

As a result, percentage replies by item are included in the school report for some variables obtained from the students and teachers. Although the percentages for a particular school are by themselves meaningful, an additional comparison of these percentages to the statewide figures might amplify the picture for the interpreter. Table 6 includes the statewide percentages of those variables for which item data are included on pages 4-7 of the school report.

Correlation Matrices

Table 7 shows the relationship between a given condition variable and school scores on the 14 areas. Here again the reader is warned against constructing a cause-effect relationship from a correlation.

Table 8, which shows the intercorrelation among the condition variables themselves, although open to the same warning as above, suggests one of the reasons why cause-effect relationships are so dangerous. No variable exists in isolation; many interrelationships exist. The average class size, if changed, would alter the tuition rate and the teacher educational level. It is true, at the same time, that average class size may vary according to the socio-economic level of the community (Parental occupation).

A Word About Correlation Coefficients

A correlation coefficient indicates the extent to which two variables relate. The variables might be *height* and *weight*, or *IQ* and *reading achievement*, or *student educational expectations* (EDEXPECT), and *mathematics achievement*.

The possible values of a correlation coefficient range from -1.0 through 0.0 to +1.0. The closer the value is to 1.0 (either + or -) the greater the relationship. A positive correlation indicates that as one variable increases, so does the other variable (*IQ* and *reading*) and a negative correlation indicates that as one variable increases the other decreases (*number of miles driven* and *gas left in tank)*.

The existence of a relationship does not necessitate a cause and effect condition. For example, *the number of teachers* in a state is positively correlated with the *number of potatoes consumed* in the state. Neither variable is *causing* the other, rather both are caused by a third variable, the *size of the population* of the state. On the other hand, there is a positive correlation between the *average speed of automobiles* in a state and the *number of traffic deaths*. There may be a cause and effect relationship between these two variables, and by decreasing the speed limit, lives may be saved.

With respect to EQA data, there is a positive correlation between *student perception of parental interest in school* (SPARINT) and *mathematics achievement*. This may, in part, be a causal relationship and an improvement in SPARINT might ultimately result in an improvement in *mathematics achievement*. There is also a positive relationship between the *parental education* and *student achievement* but that variable (PAREDUC) is fixed.

If there is a statistically significant correlation between two variables then the relationship exists. If the correlation is not significant or zero, there may still be a relationship for specific types of schools or with a broader range of scores. For example, at eighth grade, there is no significant correlation between *class size* and *mathematics achievement*, yet who could doubt that more learning would take place with a class of ten students than would take place with a class of 100 students. EQA data indicate a very restricted range of class sizes in the Commonwealth, and small differences in class size (23 students vs. 26 students) do not seem to reflect a change in achievement.

An additional factor which confounds the class size issue is that in suburban schools where achievement is generally high, discipline is not a problem and larger classes can be effectively managed; whereas, in some urban areas, achievement is low, discipline is a problem and smaller classes are necessary for effective management. Thus, large classes may have high achievement and small classes may have low achievement but the class size is not the causal variable. Rather other things such as discipline, motivation and attendance might be the determining factors. In this example, these schools would reflect a negative relationship or correlation. However, when combined with *all* schools (many perhaps exhibiting a positive relationship between class size and achievement) the end result may be a nonsignificant relationship.

TABLE 4

CONDITION VARIABLES

No.	VARIABLE AND COMPUTER CODE	MEASURE	WEIGHTING	INDEX DESCRIPTION
1	GRENROLL (Grade enrollment)	The school administrator reported enrollment of the grade under consideration.	Actual number of students in the participating grade.	A higher value indicates a larger grade enrollment.
2	PCTTILI (Percentage of (Title I) low income students)	The percent of students by school reported to the Department that are from low income families. (DEBE-1169)	Expressed to nearest tenth of a per cent.	A higher value indicates a higher per cent of students from low income families.
3	TUITION (Tuition rate)	The tuition rate established for the school districts was obtained from Department records.	Expressed to nearest whole dollar for 1981-82.	A higher value indicates that the district claims to expend relatively more funds per student.
4	TLOCALE (Teacher locale)	The teachers reported where they graduated from high school.	0= 100 miles or more from boundaries of the school district 1 = More than 30 miles but less than 100 miles 2= In or within 30 miles	A higher value indicates that the school teaching staff is more often drawn from local areas.
5	TSATPAR (Teacher satisfaction with relationships with parents)	The teachers reported how satisfied they were with their relationships with parents and and parent groups	3 = Very satisfied 2 = Somewhat satisfied 1 = Somewhat dissatisfied 0 = Very dissatisfied	A higher score indicates a greater satisfaction of the teaching staff with the cooperation and contacts they have with parents and parent groups.
6	TEDUC (Teacher education)	The teachers indicated the level of formal education they have attained.	4 = Doctor's degree 3 = Master's degree plus 1 year 2 = Master's degree or equivalency 1 = Bachelor's degree 0 = No degree	A higher value indicates that the school's instructional staff reported a higher level of formal education.
7	TEXPER (Teacher experience)	The teachers reported the total years of service in teaching including the current school year.	Expressed as average years' experience.	A higher value indicates that the teachers of the school have relatively more years of teaching experience.
8	CLSIZE (Class size)	The teachers reported their average class size excluding supervisory duties such as study hall.	Expressed as average class size for all teachers.	A higher value indicates a greater average class size.
9	READTIME (Teacher estimation of reading instruction time) (Grade 5 only)	The teachers reported how many hours the average student spent in direct reading instruction in a typical week.	Expressed as average hours spent.	A higher value indicates a greater amount of time spent in direct reading instruction.
10	MATHTIME (Teacher estimation of mathematics instruction time) (Grade 5 only)	The teacher reported how many hours the average student spent in mathematics instruction in a typical week.	Expressed as average hours spent.	A higher value indicates a greater amount of time spent in mathematics instruction.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

No.	VARIABLE	MEASURE	WEIGHTING	INDEX DESCRIPTION
11	EXTRACT (Activities external to the classroom)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of five statements about their interactions with students constitute a problem in their school.	3 = Not a problem 2 = Moderate problem 1 = Serious problem 0 = Critical problem	A higher score indicates that the teaching staff is more satisfied with their interactions with students.
12	TRELATE (Teacher/Student/Parent relationships)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of nine statements about the interest of the students and the support and interaction with the parents constitute a problem in their school.	Same as EXTRACT	A higher score indicates that the teaching staff feels that the students and parents support and interact with the school more.
13	DISRUPT (Factors disruptive to classroom management)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of eight statements about factors that affect classroom management in the school constitute a problem for them.	Same as EXTRACT	A higher value indicates that the teaching staff is more satisfied in classroom management situations.
14	INFLUENC (Teacher influence upon instructional decisions)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of nine statements about their influence on learning conditions constitutes a problem in their school.	Same as EXTRACT	A higher value indicates that the teaching staff has a greater influence on decisions which affect the instructional processes.
15	TSTAFF (Staff interpersonal relationships)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of three statements about staff interaction and support constitute a problem in their school.	Same as EXTRACT	The higher value indicates that the teaching staff and other school staff interact better.
16	DISCPROB (Discipline problems)	The teachers indicated the degree to which each of five statements about the discipline procedures of the school constitute a problem for them.	Same as EXTRACT	The higher value indicates that the teaching staff is more satisfied with the way discipline is handled in the school.
17	PAREDUC (Parental education)	The higher level of the following two was used: (1) The students reported the the highest level of formal education attained by their fathers or male guardians. (2) The students reported the highest level of formal education attained by their mothers or female guardians.	8 = Ph.D. or professional degree 7 = Some work toward Ph.D. or professional degree 6 = Master's degree 5 = Bachelor's degree 4 = Some college, vocational, business school after high school 3 = High school graduate 2 = Some high school, but not a graduate 1 = Completed grade school 0 = None or some grade school	A higher value indicates that the school draws students from homes in which at least one of the parents has a higher average level of formal education.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

No.	VARIABLE	MEASURE	WEIGHTING	INDEX DESCRIPTION
18	PAROCC* (Parental occupation)	The highest level of the following two was used: (1) The students reported the occupation most like their fathers' or male guardians found on a list of 148 possible occupations and 6 special categories. (2) The students reported the occupation most like mothers' or female guardians (if employed) on the list of 148 possible occupations and 6 special categories.	The occupational categories were weighted from 1 to 99 according to a combination of education needed to secure the occupation and income derived from the occupation. The higher level was used to allow for family support by either the male or female parent.	A higher value indicates that the school tends to draw a large proportion of its students from homes where the higher level parent is employed in higher-paying jobs requiring higher educational levels.
19	OCDESIRE* (Occupational desire) (Grade 11 only)	From the list of 148 occupations mentioned above, the students reported the occupations most like those they wish to follow when finished in school.	Same weighting used in PAROCC above.	A higher value indicates that the students desire to attain higher paying jobs requiring a higher educational level.
20	OCEXPECT* (Occupational expectation) (Grade 11 only)	From the list of 148 occupations the students reported the occupations most like those they really expect to follow when finished in school.	Same weighting used in PAROCC above.	A higher value indicates the students expect to attain higher paying jobs requiring a higher educational level.
21	PCTGIRLS (Percent girls)	The students indicated their sex.	Expressed in percentage.	A higher value indicates that the school has a greater proportion of girls in the grade level.
22	RESIDE (Type of community)	The students with the aid of the monitor reported the types of communities in which they were then living.	7 = In Philadelphia or Pittsburgh 6 = Inside a large city (100,000 to 500,000 people.) 5 = Inside a medium size city (10,000 to 100,000) 4 = In a suburb of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh 3 = In a suburb of a large city 2 = In a suburb of a medium size city 1 = In a small town (less than 10,000 people.) 0 = In the open country or in a farming community.	A higher value indicates that the students reside in larger areas of dense population, i.e., more removed from open space.
23	PCTWHITE (Percent white students)	The students reported their race.	Expressed in percentage.	A higher value indicates that the school has a greater proportion of white students in the grade level.
24	LIBRARY (Accessibility of library)	The students reported how often they were able to use the school library.	3 = More than three times a week. 2 = Two or three times a week. 1 = Once a week 0 = Never	A higher score indicates that the students report greater accessibility of the library.

*The occupational weightings were updated and no direct comparisons of raw scores can be made to assessments conducted prior to 1978.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

No.	VARIABLE	MEASURE	WEIGHTING	INDEX DESCRIPTION
25	STABLE (Stability of student residence)	The student reported the number of different school buildings attended within the past 3 years because family changed residence.	4 = My family has not moved within the past 3 years 3 =2 school buildings 2 = 3 school buildings 1 = 4 school buildings 0 = 5 or more school buildings	A higher value indicates that the students come from families which are more stable.
26	FAMSIZE (Family size)	The students reported the number of brothers and sisters they have.	Expressed as average number of siblings.	A higher value indicates that the students of the school come from larger families.
27	FAMORDER (Family order)	The students reported the number of older brothers and sisters they have.	0 = 2 1-2 = 1 3-9 = 0	A higher value indicates that the students of the school are more likely to be the eldest in their families.
28	SHARINT (Student perception of parental interest in school)	The students reported their opinions on three items: (1) My parents enjoy hearing about school. (2) My parents feel the school is doing a good job. (3) My parents support what the school does.	3 = Almost always 2 = Usually 1 = Sometimes 0 = Almost never	A higher value indicates that the students felt their parents have a great interest in the school, a higher opinion of the work of the school, and greater support of the school.
29	HOMEWORK (Amount of homework)	The students reported their estimates of time usually spent on homework from the time they get home from school until they go to bed.	4 = About three hours or more 3 = About two hours 2 = About one hour 1 = Less than one hour 0 = None	A higher value indicates that students of the school spent more time on homework on school nights.
30	TVWATCH (Student time spent watching television)	The students reported their estimates of time usually spent watching television from the time they get home from school until they go to bed.	4 = About five hours or more 3 = About four hours 2 = About three hours 1 = About two hours 0 = About one hour or less	A higher value indicates that students of the school watch more television on school nights.
31	PAREXP (Student perception of parental expectations) (Grades 8 and 11 only)	The students reported their perceptions on: (1) What do your parents encourage you to do? (2) How much schooling do your parents expect you to complete?	For item 1: 3 = To be one of the best students in the class 2 = To be above average student in the class 1 = To be at least an average student 0 = To do just well enough to get by. For item 2: 4 =Beyond college graduation 3 = Graduation from college 2 = Some college or other post-high school training 1 = Graduation from high school 0 = Some high school	A higher score indicates that the students feel that their parents expect them to do well in school and expect them to achieve higher educational levels.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

No.	VARIABLE	MEASURE	WEIGHTING	INDEX DESCRIPTION
32	EDEXPECT (Student educational expectations) (Grades 8 and 11 only)	The students reported how far they expect to go in school.	4 = Beyond college graduation 3 = Graduation from college 2 = Some college or other post-high school training 1 = Graduation from high school 0 = Some high school	A higher score indicates that the students of the school have higher educational expectations.
33	STEACHEX (Student perception of teacher expectations) (Grades 8 and 11 only)	The students reported their perception of their teachers' expectations of them.	3 = One of the best students in the class 2 = Above average in the class 1 = At least an average student 0 = A below average student	A higher score indicates that the students of the school feel that teachers expect more effort from them.
34	HOMEREAD (Reading material in the home)	The students reported on five items the amount of reading materials in the home.	Each item was assigned a weight for the amount of that type of reading materials in the home.	The higher value indicates the students report more reading materials in the home.
35	HOMECLIM (Home climate)	The students reported their opinions on 12 items about home conditions. (3 per form)	Very true of me Mostly true of me Mostly untrue of me Very untrue of me	A higher value indicates that the students have more favorable attitudes toward their home conditions.

TABLE 5

1983 PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES - GRADE 11 SCHOOLS N=190

	PERCENTILE RANK	1 GRENROLL	2 PCTTILI	3 TUITION	4 TLOCALE	5 TSATPAR	6 TEDUC	7 TEXPER	8 CLSIZE	PERCENTILE RANK
PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION	95	586	41.8	2903	1.81	2.39	2.39	18.37	26.42	95
	90	417	35.3	2447	1.73	2.2[illegible]	2.30	17.77	25.84	90
	85	388	31.6	2386	1.68	2.20	2.24	17.21	25.21	85
	80	347	27.8	2347	1.63	2.17	2.09	16.90	24.97	80
	75	325	25.0	2209	1.58	2.15	2.00	16.58	24.63	75
	70	280	22.3	2101	1.56	2.12	1.98	16.26	24.27	70
	65	255	20.9	2047	1.51	2.09	1.93	16.05	24.08	65
	60	230	18.9	1983	1.48	2.06	1.88	15.81	23.75	60
	55	215	17.8	1910	1.45	2.03	1.84	15.62	23.50	55
	50	205	16.5	1869	1.40	2.00	1.80	15.25	23.28	50
	45	180	15.5	1821	1.37	1.96	1.78	14.96	23.00	45
	40	164	14.2	1797	1.33	1.94	1.76	14.72	22.77	40
	35	150	11.2	1777	1.28	1.91	1.73	14.39	22.56	35
	30	145	9.7	1715	1.24	1.88	1.70	13.94	22.30	30
	25	133	8.5	1691	1.18	1.85	1.64	13.67	22.03	25
	20	122	7.2	1656	1.14	1.79	1.62	13.42	21.70	20
	15	111	5.9	1631	1.07	1.74	1.57	13.08	21.32	15
	10	98	5.5	1571	1.00	1.58	1.53	12.84	20.93	10
	5	80	3.3	1510	0.92	1.38	1.49	12.35	20.22	5
STATE MEAN		246	18.5	1983	1.38	1.96	1.86	15.22	23.29	
STANDARD DEVIATION		169	12.6	402	0.28	0.29	0.29	1.97	2.00	

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1983 PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES - GRADE 11 SCHOOLS N=190								
	PERCENTILE RANK	11 EXTRACT	12 TRELATE	13 DISRUPT	14 INFLUENC	15 TSTAFF	16 DISCPROB	PERCENTILE RANK
PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION	95	12.41	18.91	19.88	23.00	8.05	12.00	95
	90	11.97	18.00	19.48	22.31	7.83	11.70	90
	85	11.84	17.46	19.24	21.95	7.73	11.46	85
	80	11.66	16.92	19.03	21.58	7.67	11.11	80
	75	11.56	16.76	18.78	21.25	7.56	10.98	75
	70	11.43	16.25	18.58	21.05	7.44	10.84	70
	65	11.34	15.98	18.32	20.85	7.33	10.69	65
	60	11.24	15.71	18.12	20.47	7.20	10.52	60
	55	11.02	15.41	18.00	20.33	7.10	10.35	55
	50	10.84	15.09	17.81	20.02	7.04	10.20	50
	45	10.68	14.75	17.66	19.83	6.95	10.00	45
	40	10.55	14.50	17.52	19.61	6.88	9.86	40
	35	10.41	14.12	17.36	19.05	6.82	9.62	35
	30	10.31	13.65	17.15	18.92	6.71	9.38	30
	25	10.04	13.30	16.96	18.54	6.58	9.20	25
	20	9.86	12.91	16.69	18.25	6.42	8.92	20
	15	9.56	12.38	16.45	17.72	6.25	8.44	15
	10	9.08	11.35	15.74	17.25	6.00	7.63	10
	5	8.35	10.44	15.10	16.51	5.77	6.82	5
STATE MEAN		10.71	14.96	17.76	19.91	7.01	9.95	
STANDARD DEVIATION		1.17	2.62	1.42	1.91	0.69	1.50	

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1983 PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES - GRADE 11 SCHOOLS N=190

	PERCENTILE RANK	17 PAREDUC	18 PAROCC	19 OCDESIRE	20 OCEXPECT	21 PCTGIRLS	22 RESIDE	23 PCTWHITE	24 LIBRARY	25 STABLE	PERCENTILE RANK
PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION	95	5.03	79.38	80.06	78.45	56.66	6.56	99.15	2.48	3.93	95
	90	4.47	72.95	76.21	74.35	55.56	4.91	98.75	2.34	3.91	90
	85	4.14	69.24	75.55	72.42	53.85	4.08	98.08	2.30	3.90	85
	80	4.00	65.66	74.21	71.32	52.94	3.90	97.66	2.23	3.88	80
	75	3.91	64.20	72.62	69.87	52.05	3.78	97.25	2.15	3.87	75
	70	3.85	63.04	72.03	69.17	51.44	3.58	96.85	2.10	3.86	70
	65	3.74	61.71	71.62	68.49	50.88	2.26	96.40	2.05	3.85	65
	60	3.69	60.47	71.24	67.31	50.53	1.95	95.96	1.99	3.84	60
	55	3.65	59.37	70.68	66.50	50.18	1.37	95.59	1.92	3.83	55
	50	3.61	58.53	69.73	65.65	49.43	1.18	94.69	1.88	3.81	50
	45	3.58	57.67	69.14	64.75	48.94	1.06	94.25	1.83	3.80	45
	40	3.55	56.20	68.66	63.91	48.53	1.00	93.90	1.79	3.79	40
	35	3.52	55.32	68.02	63.00	48.06	0.93	92.98	1.74	3.77	35
	30	3.51	53.99	67.32	62.34	47.20	0.77	92.12	1.68	3.76	30
	25	3.46	53.38	66.63	61.40	46.43	0.68	90.07	1.64	3.75	25
	20	3.42	52.86	66.03	60.80	45.95	0.61	87.29	1.58	3.73	20
	15	3.31	49.85	64.66	59.43	45.00	0.53	85.58	1.52	3.71	15
	10	3.26	48.67	64.04	58.53	44.50	0.38	80.40	1.41	3.69	10
	5	3.15	45.31	62.62	54.28	42.86	0.31	57.25	1.13	3.63	5
STATE MEAN		3.77	59.47	70.16	65.90	49.54	2.16	89.38	1.88	3.80	
STANDARD DEVIATION		0.55	9.69	5.08	6.66	4.55	1.89	17.75	0.39	0.10	

TABLE 5 (Continued)

1983		PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIABLES - GRADE 11 SCHOOLS										N=190
	PERCENTILE RANK	26 FAMSIZE	27 FAMORDER	28 S ARIHT	29 HOMEWORK	30 TVWATCH	31 PAREXP	32 EDEXPECT	33 STEACHEX	34 HOMEREAD	35 HOMECLIM	PERCENTILE RANK
PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION	95	3.46	1.22	6.24	2.36	2.10	5.92	2.96	2.01	12.46	25.27	95
	90	3.25	1.20	6.08	2.16	1.90	5.70	2.76	1.91	12.10	24.98	90
	85	3.14	1.18	5.94	2.11	1.82	5.52	2.65	1.85	11.93	24.70	85
	80	2.97	1.17	5.80	2.04	1.73	5.39	2.57	1.80	11.85	24.42	80
	75	2.88	1.15	5.74	1.98	1.69	5.31	2.50	1.80	11.78	24.34	75
	70	2.83	1.14	5.67	1.94	1.64	5.18	2.44	1.77	11.71	24.24	70
	65	2.77	1.13	5.59	1.91	1.60	5.13	2.40	1.75	11.65	24.08	65
	60	2.72	1.12	5.55	1.86	1.56	5.07	2.35	1.74	11.58	23.94	60
	55	2.69	1.11	5.50	1.81	1.53	5.02	2.32	1.73	11.49	23.85	55
	50	2.65	1.10	5.42	1.77	1.49	4.97	2.30	1.71	11.43	23.74	50
	45	2.60	1.08	5.40	1.76	1.47	4.92	2.27	1.70	11.38	23.66	45
	40	2.55	1.07	5.35	1.72	1.44	4.87	2.25	1.69	11.30	23.58	40
	35	2.51	1.06	5.24	1.69	1.41	4.82	2.20	1.68	11.27	23.53	35
	30	2.49	1.04	5.19	1.67	1.38	4.81	2.17	1.66	11.21	23.42	30
	25	2.45	1.02	5.10	1.63	1.31	4.77	2.14	1.65	11.11	23.26	25
	20	2.40	0.99	5.01	1.61	1.29	4.72	2.11	1.63	11.02	23.08	20
	15	2.36	0.97	4.90	1.55	1.26	4.62	2.07	1.60	10.93	22.98	15
	10	2.29	0.94	4.78	1.51	1.21	4.55	2.02	1.58	10.74	22.69	10
	5	2.18	0.90	4.61	1.36	1.13	4.42	1.93	1.54	10.54	22.33	5
STATE MEAN		2.71	1.08	5.[illegible]2	1.82	1.53	5.05	2.34	1.73	11.44	23.80	
STANDARD DEVIATION		0.39	0.10	0.50	0.29	0.29	0.44	0.31	0.14	0.56	0.89	

TABLE 6

STATEWIDE ITEM REPLIES FOR SELECTED CONDITION VARIABLES
(By Percentages)

1983

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
5 TSATPAR (Teacher Satisfaction with Relationships with Parents)				
In your teaching situation, how satisfied are you with your relationships with parents and parent groups?	24	52	18	6

	Not a Problem	Moderate Problem	Serious Problem	Critical Problem
11 EXTRACT (Activities External to the Classroom)				
There are too few activities which recognize the talent of our students.	46	37	13	4
There is little emphasis on vocational development.	53	32	10	3
There is no time or place for students and teachers to interact outside of the classroom.	39	41	14	5
Not enough teachers are involved in helping students overcome problems.	29	50	16	4
Not enough teachers actively participate in extracurricular activities.	26	44	22	7
12 TRELATE (Teacher/Student/Parent Relationships)				
The students in this school aren't really interested in learning.	9	61	24	6
Too many of my students are indifferent to school.	11	52	29	8
There is not enough parent-teacher interaction.	17	48	25	9
Too many parents take little or no interest in their children's school work.	7	41	37	16
The quality of teacher-parent interaction is not good.	21	50	20	6
When a problem arises involving a community group, the teachers have little input into the solution.	18	42	28	11
The parents do not support what the school does.	21	52	21	6
The parents do not place a high value on education.	17	47	26	9
Students in this school have poor study habits.	3	37	41	19
13 DISRUPT (Factors Disruptive to Classroom Management)				
The different races or ethnic groups don't get along well together.	71	24	3	1
The achievement levels of my students are too heterogeneous.	23	52	19	5
Health and nutrition problems seem to affect the learning of my students.	52	38	7	2
The emphasis on athletics in this school disrupts classroom learning.	40	40	13	7
The competition for grades at this school puts too much pressure on students.	60	33	5	2
My students are chronically absent from school.	24	48	17	10
There are too many outside interruptions during class periods.	30	45	16	8
I have to spend too much time on non-instructional duties.	34	42	16	8
14 INFLUENC (Teacher Influence Upon Instructional Decisions)				
Physical facilities of this school limit the kinds of programs provided for students.	39	36	15	9
I work with too many students each day.	49	32	12	7
Lack of freedom to teach the way I want to makes me less effective with my students.	78	16	4	2
Teachers have little control over matters such as textbook selection, curriculum and instructional programs.	65	25	6	3
When new curriculum programs are initiated, I am not consulted or trained.	57	29	9	5
My teaching is limited by the quality of, or lack of, instructional equipment and materials.	46	37	11	5
Having to teach special education students in regular classes is a problem.	48	31	13	6
There is too little teacher input in solving administrative problems.	22	44	21	12
In-service education provided by the district does not meet my needs.	22	36	24	17

TABLE 6 (Continued)

	Not a Problem	Moderate Problem	Serious Problem	Critical Problem
15 TSTAFF (Staff Interpersonal Relationships)				
The support staff in this school is not cooperative.	64	27	6	3
The teachers don't seem to be able to work well together.	56	34	7	2
There is little interaction among teachers in this school, i.e. everyone is doing his/her own thing.	29	48	16	6
16 DISCPROB (Discipline Problems)				
Too much time is spent on discipline problems.	42	39	12	6
The values held by the students are in conflict with those of the school.	17	51	23	8
Too little support on discipline is provided by administrators.	44	35	13	7
Too little support on discipline is given by the parents.	12	43	30	14
Disruption of my class(es) by students is a continuing frustration.	42	39	12	7

	Almost Always	Usually	Sometimes	Almost Never
28 SPARINT (Student Perception of Parental Interest in School)				
My parents enjoy hearing about school.	45	29	20	5
My parents feel the school is doing a good job.	19	44	29	8
My parents support what the school does.	15	38	35	11

29 HOMEWORK (Amount of Homework)

From the time you get home from school until you go to bed, how much time do you usually spend on homework?

About three hours (or more)	8
About two hours	22
About one hour	31
Less than one hour	26
None	13

30 TVWATCH (Student Time Spent Watching Television)

From the time you get home from school until you go to bed, how much time do you usually spend watching TV?

About five hours (or more)	11
About four hours	12
About three hours	20
About two hours	26
About one hour (or less)	30

31 PAREXP (Student Perception of Parental Expectations)

What do your parents encourage you to do?

To be one of the best students in the class	23
To be an above average student in the class	38
To be at least an average student	28
To do just well enough to get by	3
I can't say	7

How much schooling do your parents expect you to complete?

Beyond college graduation	8
Graduation from college	40
Some college or other post-high school training	18
Graduation from high school	33
Some high school	1

32 EDEXPECT (Student Educational Expectations)

How far do you expect to go in school?

Beyond college graduation	14
Graduation from college	37
Some college or other post-high school training	24
Graduation from high school	23
Some high school	1

33 STEACHEX (Student Perception of Teacher Expectations)

What do your parents encourage you to do?

One of the best students in the class	13
Above average in the class	33
At least an average student	31
A below average student	1
Don't know	21

TABLE 7

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN
SCHOOL CONDITION VARIABLE SCORES AND SCHOOL SCORES
GRADE 11, 1983 NORMATIVE GROUP, N=190

	SE	UO	RC	W	M	IS	SR	KL	HP	C	CA	AH	KH	IU*
1. GRENROLL	.17	-.18	-.26	-.22	-.22	.23	-.21	-.18		.36	-.22	.22		-.21
2. PCTTILI		-.51	-.57	-.68	-.66		-.21	-.63	.36		-.71	.36	-.66	-.68
3. TUITION	.24					.25				.41		.30		
4. TLOCALE		-.17	-.29	-.23	-.28			-.20			-.23		-.16	-.28
5. TSATPAR		.47	.48	.58	.57		.25	.52	-.30		.58	-.28	.54	.56
6. TEDUC	.46					.38				.46		.42	.15	
7. TEXPER	.18											.14		
8. CLSIZE		-.17	-.29	-.28	-.30			-.23			-.23		-.28	-.26
11. EXTRACT		.23	.32	.35	.38	.18		.36	-.24		.37	-.21	.30	.37
12. TRELATE	.22	.48	.56	.63	.62		.21	.60	-.29		.62	-.15	.61	.61
13. DISRUPT		.36	.42	.43	.45		.17	.38	-.19	-.26	.46	-.36	.33	.46
14. INFLUENC		.32	.39	.40	.39		.20	.34	-.17		.41	-.16	.37	.42
15. TSTAFF		.18	.32	.35	.36	.14		.35	-.20		.36	-.16	.31	.33
16. DISCPROB		.37	.45	.50	.51		.21	.47	-.26		.53	-.31	.43	.50
17. PAREDUC	.38	.47	.44	.56	.55	.18		.52	-.33	.40	.50	.15	.67	.51
18. PAROCC	.31	.46	.47	.59	.59	.15		.55	-.33	.34	.57		.67	.57
19. OCDESIRE	.54	.28	.26	.35	.33	.38		.35		.49	.28	.41	.52	.28
20. OCEXPECT	.57	.20	.22	.30	.27	.38		.30		.52	.24	.44	.49	.23
21. PCTGIRLS		.15					.33		.28					
22. RESIDE	.41	-.23	-.29	-.25	-.29	.37	-.24	-.25		.43	-.34	.45		-.31
23. PCTWHITE	-.28	.53	.54	.61	.65	-.37	.32	.58	-.31	-.46	.67	-.64	.48	.60
24. LIBRARY		.25	.38	.30	.35	.33	.24	.33	.15		.28		.32	.34
25. STABLE		.30	.36	.41	.41		.31	.35		-.39	.40	-.28	.32	.37
26. FAMSIZE		-.42	-.53	-.60	-.58		-.29	-.57	.18		-.61	.25	-.58	-.59
27. FAMORDER		.35	.40	.45	.44		.23	.41			.47	-.17	.43	.47
28. SPARINT	.64	.41	.54	.56	.52	.69	.35	.52		.22	.47	.26	.58	.53
29. HOMEWORK	.45		.17	.20	.14	.47		.16	.18	.46		.52	.26	
30. TVWATCH	-.20	-.57	-.64	-.71	-.71		-.34	-.69	.16		-.66		-.68	-.70
31. PAREXP	.61	.22	.20	.29	.26	.36		.26		.51	.20	.50	.47	.20
32. EDEXPECT	.61	.32	.33	.41	.38	.40		.39		.49	.33	.44	.58	.33
33. STEACHEX	.49					.38			.21	.46		.61		
34. HOMEREAD	.28	.57	.52	.60	.62	.15	.31	.56	-.16	.17	.56		.60	.60
35. HOMECLIM	.59		.21	.15		.49	.23		.32	.15		.45	.16	.15

Note: All correlation coefficients have been rounded to two decimal places.
Only $r \geq .14$ are printed because:
$r \geq .14$ is significant at the .05 level.
$r \geq .18$ is significant at the .01 level.

*See Table 2 on page 10 for area descriptors.

TABLE 8

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS AMONG
SCHOOL CONDITION VARIABLE SCORES
GRADE 11, 1983 NORMATIVE GROUP, N=190

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1. GRENROLL																																
2. PCTITLI																																
3. TUITION	.32																															
4. TLOCALE	.15	.25																														
5. TSATPAR		-.65		-.15																												
6. TEDUC	.52		.48																													
7. TEXPER	.19			.29		.28																										
8. CLSIZE	.38	.15		.27	-.23	.17	.16																									
11. EXTRACT		-.43		-.24	.58			-.17																								
12. TRELATE		-.64		-.20	.86	.18		-.23	.67																							
13. DISRUPT	-.35	-.40	-.18	-.17	.59	-.24		-.25	.55	.62																						
14. INFLUENC	-.14	-.38		-.20	.61			-.31	.67	.67	.64																					
15. TSTAFF		-.34		-.14	.50			-.17	.65	.58	.56	.65																				
16. DISCPROB	-.19	-.52		-.19	.74			-.27	.58	.77	.74	.70	.57																			
17. PAREDUC	.22	-.56	.36	-.17	.52	.51	.17		.28	.68	.15	.24	.19	.31																		
18. PAROCC	.28	-.73	.31	-.26	.57	.45			.38	.68	.23	.29	.26	.35	.87																	
19. OCDESIRE	.36	-.32	.43		.26	.58	.25			.43		.15			.76	.68																
20. OCEXPECT	.41	-.30	.44	.14	.23	.59	.25			.37	-.14				.73	.66	.93															
21. PCTGIRLS									-.15																							
22. RESIDE	.60	.17	.44	.27	-.26	.64	.26	.21	-.15		-.50	-.24		-.40	.25	.18	.52	.56														
23. PCTWHITE	-.40	-.53	-.34	-.17	.52	-.45		-.21	.30	.38	.54	.32	.23	.51		.20	-.22	-.26		-.67												
24. LIBRARY	-.23			-.36	.14		-.15	-.26	.22	.19	.17	.17			.17	.22				-.23												
25. STABLE	-.47		-.25		.22	-.33					.33			.23						-.38	.49										
26. FAMSIZE		.67			-.53			.17	-.30	-.50	-.39	-.29	-.23	-.44	-.40	-.52	-.27	-.25		.27	-.47	-.18	-.30								
27. FAMORDER		-.52			.42				.23	.37	.34	.20		.36	.29	.38				-.37	.41		.19	-.85								
28. SPARINT	.17	-.33	.20		.38	.40	.21		.32	.52	.17	.36	.31	.27	.57	.53	.57	.58		.25		.31		-.29	.18						
29. HOMEWORK	.21		.30			.48				.24					.51	.36	.60	.59		.43	-.39					.49					
30. TVWATCH		.64		.31	-.53			.21	-.43	-.60	-.36	-.36	-.29	-.46	-.60	-.66	-.35	-.33			-.47	-.31		.54	-.39	-.50	-.24				
31. PAREXP	.33	-.19	.43		.14	.61	.26			.33	-.17				.75	.58	.85	.88		.53	-.32			-.20		.57	.63	-.26			
32. EDEXPECT	.29	-.30	.42		.25	.62	.24			.44					.81	.68	.89	.90		.48	-.20			-.27	.15	.66	.66	-.39	.94		
33. STEACHEX	.25	.18	.35		-.20	.36	.15		-.21		-.39	-.16		-.27	.25		.47	.53		.48	-.35		-.21	.16	-.16	.31	.50		.64	.53		
34. HOMEREAD		-.53		-.25	.54	.19			.43	.65	.43	.40	.32	.47	.68	.69	.48	.42			.35	.30	.14	-.46	.36	.50	.28	-.61	.41	.50		
35. HOMECLIM			.19			.17											.31	.33		.21	-.22		.15			.43	.36		.37	.36	.44	.14

Note: All correlation coefficients have been rounded to two decimal places.
Only $r \geq .14$ are printed because:
$r \geq .14$ is significant at the .05 level.
$r \geq .18$ is significant at the .01 level.

CRITERION-REFERENCED SCORING

Another way of viewing EQA results is to compare them to a criterion, or standard, rather than to a norm, or average score.

Criteria chosen for the EQA report are at three levels: one third of the items answered in a positive way, a majority (one more than half of the items) in a positive way, and two-thirds of the items in a positive direction.

For cognitive scales "positive" simply means "correct." However, for the non-cognitive scales a dichotomized approach was applied; the student's response is considered either positive or non-positive. For example, consider an item from the self-esteem instrument:

I am able to mix well with other people.

A.	Strongly Agree	(Positive)
B.	Mostly Agree	(Positive)
C.	Mostly Disagree	(Non-positive)
D.	Strongly Disagree	(Non-positive)

For the middle criterion level, if a student answers a majority of the 11 self-esteem items of his/her form (six or more) positively, that student is said to have reached that criterion level. The number of such students is then tallied for the school and expressed as a per cent of all the students completing the inventory. For example, 65 per cent of a school's students have reached the middle criterion; conversely, 35 per cent of the students don't answer even a majority of the items positively. Accepting this criterion, it might be concluded for this school that 35 per cent of the students do not have a positive self-esteem.

In the school report, the per cent of students in the school responding positively to a majority of items (one more than half of the items positive) is given for each measured area and the per cent of students statewide at the corresponding level is presented for comparison. Also, similar information is presented for the two other criterion levels – the more stringent (two thirds) or less rigorous (one-third) criterion.

SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS

It is possible for two very different groups of students to obtain the same mean score on any of the EQA scales. A school with a large number of average students and a school with about half low-scoring students and half high-scoring students could have the same mean score. Since such possibilities exist, it may be wise to look at score distributions within each building. Therefore, the distribution of scores for each area measured is included in the school report.

For each performance area measured, a graphic presentation of the distribution of scores is presented on pages 8 and 9 of the school report. The actual percentage of students scoring at a specific point or within a given range is printed to the right of each graph.

Statewide normative group data are presented on the following pages so that a comparison of the school's distribution to that of the state can be made. In most cases, a school's distribution with more student scores at the lower end of the scale than in the state distribution represents a lower percentile score and, conversely, one with more scores at the upper end represents a higher percentile score.

From these distributions, it can be determined if there is a large group of average students or if there are large numbers of low-scoring students who may need an improvement program. Often the approach taken in curriculum design or curriculum change can differ in relationship to these distributions.

GRADE 11—STATEWIDE

1983 DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT OUTCOMES BY SCORE CATEGORY WITHIN AREAS

SCORE	SELF-ESTEEM	PCT.
	0---1----2----3----4----5-	
0-2	*	0
3-4	*	0
5-6	*X	1
7-8	*X	2
9-10	*XXX	6
11-12	*XXXXXX	12
13-14	*XXXXXXXXX	20
15-16	*XXXXXXXXXXX	25
17-18	*XXXXXXXX	18
19-20	*XXXXX	10
21-22	*XXX	5
23-24	*X	1
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-3	*	0
4-6	*	0
7-9	*	0
10-12	*X	1
13-15	*XX	3
16-18	*XXXX	8
19-21	*XXXXXXXX	16
22-24	*XXXXX	10
25-27	*XXXX	8
28-30	*XXXXX	10
31-33	*XXXXX	10
34-36	*XXXXXX	12
37-39	*XXXXXX	12
40-42	*XXXXX	10
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	READING COMPREHENSION	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	*X	1
1	*XX	3
2	*XXXX	7
3	*XXXXXX	11
4	*XXXXXX	11
5	*XXXXXX	11
6	*XXXXX	10
7	*XXXXX	10
8	*XXXXX	9
9	*XXXXX	9
10	*XXXX	8
11	*XXX	6
12	*XX	3
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-3	*XXXXXX	14
4-6	*XXXXXXXX	17
7-9	*XXXXXXXX	18
10-12	*XXXXXXXX	16
13-15	*XXXXXX	12
16-18	*XXXXX	10
19-21	*XXXX	7
22-24	*XX	4
25-27	*X	2
28-30	*X	1
31-33	*	0
34-36	*	0
37-39	*	0
40-42	*	0
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	KNOWLEDGE OF LAW / GOVT.	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	*X	1
1	*XX	3
2	*XXX	6
3	*XXXXX	9
4	*XXXXXX	11
5	*XXXXXX	12
6	*XXXXXXX	13
7	*XXXXXXX	13
8	*XXXXXX	11
9	*XXXXX	9
10	*XXXX	7
11	*XX	4
12	*X	1
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	HEALTH/SAFETY PRACTICES	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-3	*X	1
4-6	*X	1
7-9	*XX	3
10-12	*XXX	5
13-15	*XXXXXX	11
16-18	*XXXXXXXXX	17
19-21	*XXXXXXXXX	19
22-24	*XXXXXXXXX	17
25-27	*XXXXXXX	13
28-30	*XXXX	8
31-33	*XX	3
34-36	*X	1
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

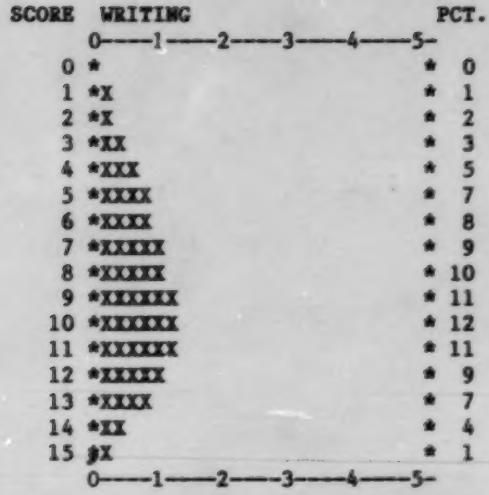
SCORE	SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-2	*X	1
3-4	*X	1
5-6	*XX	4
7-8	*XXXX	8
9-10	*XXXXXXX	13
11-12	*XXXXXXXXX	18
13-14	*XXXXXXXXXX	20
15-16	*XXXXXXXXXX	21
17-18	*XXXXXXX	14
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

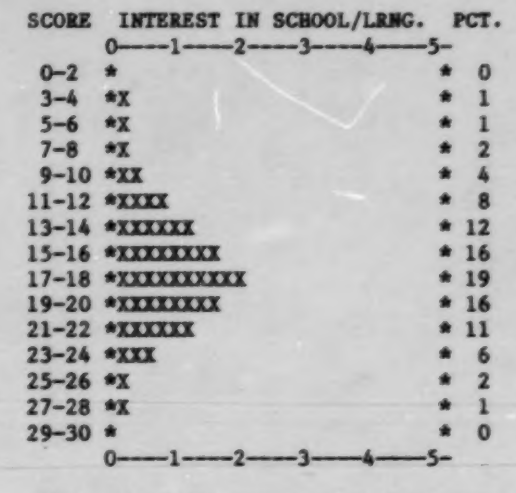
SCORE	CAREER AWARENESS	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	*X	1
1	*X	2
2	*XXX	5
3	*XXXXX	9
4	*XXXXXX	12
5	*XXXXXXXX	15
6	*XXXXXXXXX	17
7	*XXXXXXXX	16
8	*XXXXXXX	13
9	*XXXX	8
10	*X	2
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

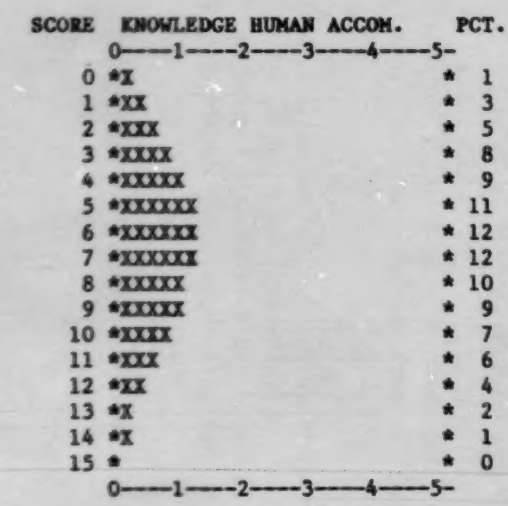
SCORE	INFORMATION USAGE	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	*X	2
1	*XXXX	7
2	*XXXXXX	11
3	*XXXXXXX	13
4	*XXXXXXXX	15
5	*XXXXXXXX	16
6	*XXXXXXXXX	17
7	*XXXXXXX	13
8	*XXX	6
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

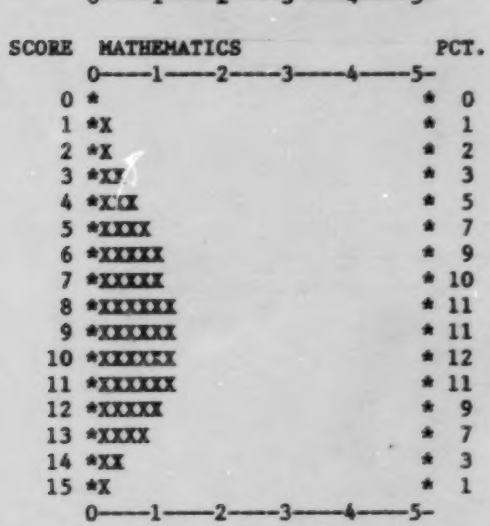
GRADE 11—STATEWIDE

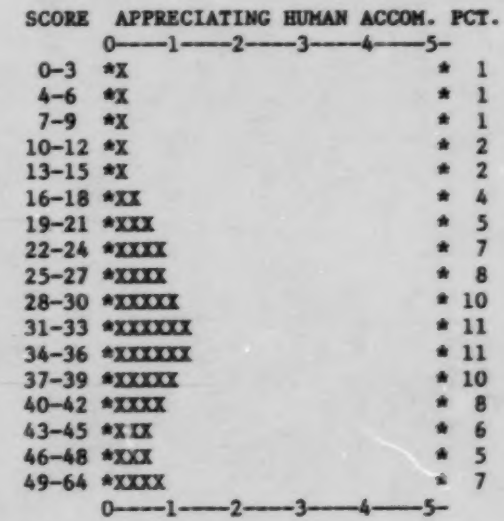
1983 DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT OUTCOMES BY SCORE CATEGORY WITHIN AREAS











ITEM RESPONSE DATA

Item response data is information on the per cent of students responding to each of the possible answers for each item on the battery. It can be useful for diagnostic purposes and needs assessment.

Item response data can be used as an absolute scale, since the per cent of students responding to each of the options can be viewed for the facts it presents. For example, if 50 per cent of the students of a school respond *strongly disagree* and another 25 per cent respond *mostly disagree* to the item *"I like school,"* the school administrator knows that many students are unhappy about their school experiences.

Item response data can also be used for comparison. The statewide item data are needed for this purpose.

School Item Response Data

In the school report, item response data are presented by area by form. For noncognitive scales, as in Figure 1 below, the percentages are given for each response, and an asterisk (*) signifies the end of the continuum representing the most positive approach to the item. For the Figure 1 example, the response options for the area *Interest in School and Learning* are (1) Strongly agree, (2) Mostly agree, (3) Mostly disagree, and (4) Strongly disagree. Therefore, 30 percent of the students gave the *strongly agree* response to Item 1 on Form A, 54 per cent gave a *mostly agree* response and so on. The asterisk indicates that *strongly agree* is the most positive response. This Grade 11 item (found with the statewide item data) is *"When I make a mistake, my teachers correct me without hurting my feelings."* The differing position of the asterisk for Item 5 indicates that the "strongly disagree" response is the most positive. That item is negatively worded - *"I feel unhappy about my school work."*

FIGURE 1

Item Frequency Analysis for Interest in School and Learning

			Per Cent Response by Option			
FORM	**ITEM**	**OMIT**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
A	1	0	30*	54	10	6
	2	1	23*	51	18	8
	3	0	37*	43	18	2
	4	1	20*	25	25	29
	5	2	40	26	23	11*
	.					
	.					
	.					
	10					

For cognitive scales in the school report, the *correct* answer is marked with an asterisk(*). The per cent of students responding to each of the distractors (wrong answers) is also given. This permits further diagnosis when comparisons are made with the actual items. Test copies will be available for this purpose upon request and justification.

Using Statewide Item Data for Comparisons

The statewide item data are also organized according to area by form. For the noncognitive areas, items are given with the per cent responding to each option. The asterisk (*) signifies the most positive response. For the cognitive areas, the concept and/or the classification of each item is given with the per cent correct.

For noncognitive scales, the following process can be used to identify items which contribute most heavily to a low area score. First, compute the percentage of positive item responses in a school report by adding the percentages for those options which represent a positive response to the item. From this school figure, subtract the statewide percentage of positive responses determined in the same manner from the statewide item data. A positive value shows that the percentage of students in the building answering in a positive direction exceeded the state figure. Conversely, a negative value indicates that the percentage of students in the building answering in a positive direction is *lower* than the state figure. Those items with the larger negative values are the best candidates for close examination since they probably represent the areas of need. On the other side of the ledger, strong points are suggested by the items having the larger positive values. Figure 2 is an illustration of this procedure.

FIGURE 2

Item	School X	Statewide	Difference
1	84	77	7
2	74	75	- 1
3	80	74	6
4	45	43	2
5	34	47	- 13
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.

Using the data from Figure 1, the percentage of positive responses has been computed and is displayed under the column labeled *"School X."* The adjacent statewide figures came from the state item data. The illustration shows that either positive values or only minor negative values exist for items 1 to 4. Item 5, showing a negative value of 13 percentage points, suggests an area of probable weakness that should be considered for examination.

The same process can be used for cognitive scales. Per cent positive in these cases would simply be per cent correct.

Item analysis processes, which give further direction and which group items according to topics with an area, are available from the EQA office.

STATEWIDE ITEM DATA

SELF-ESTEEM

Form A	Strongly Agree	Mostly Agree	Mostly Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I feel accepted by my classmates.	37*	54	6	2
2. Often in my classes I don't understand what point the teacher is trying to make.	8	25	55	13*
3. I am usually one of the last to be chosen for a group activity.	8	16	47	28*
4. My teachers listen to what I have to say.	19*	60	14	7
5. I feel unhappy about my schoolwork.	11	25	49	16*
6. I feel that my classmates do not consider me to be important.	7	18	47	27*
7. I am able to do many things well in school.	24*	60	12	4
8. I have a low opinion of my learning ability.	6	16	42	36*

Form B				
1. I'm proud of my schoolwork.	19*	60	17	4
2. I often feel that others are better liked than I am.	16	36	38	10*
3. When I do well in school, it is more often a matter of luck than effort.	6	14	49	31*
4. My classmates think I have good ideas.	9*	63	22	5
5. In class I often feel "put down" by my teachers.	6	13	51	29*
6. I can give a good report in front of the class.	14*	38	26	22
7. My teachers usually ignore me.	5	12	53	30*
8. I'm the sort of person who can't do anything in school really well.	5	14	39	42*

Form C	Strongly Agree	Mostly Agree	Mostly Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I feel that my classmates have confidence in me.	21*	64	11	4
2. My teachers expect better work from me than I am able to do.	13	29	47	10*
3. I do not make friends as easily as most other people.	7	18	38	36*
4. I am good at picking out the right things to study.	12*	58	23	8
5. Getting good grades depends more on how the teacher feels about me than on how well I do my work.	8	17	44	31*
6. If I win a game, it's usually because I got lucky.	5	16	48	31*
7. I feel that my ideas are considered worthwhile by my teachers.	9*	53	28	10
8. I don't like to tell my ideas in class if I think others will disagree with me.	16	35	32	16*

Form D				
1. If I work at something long enough in school, I will do it well.	50*	43	4	2
2. I often need someone to help me do my schoolwork.	4	17	52	27*
3. I feel accepted by most of my teachers.	22*	62	11	5
4. I keep my ideas to myself in class unless I am sure I'm right.	24	44	24	8*
5. If I don't do well at something in class, it's usually because I didn't try hard enough.	28*	46	19	6
6. I am able to mix well with other people.	35*	53	9	3
7. I often become discouraged in school.	15	30	43	11*
8. My teachers sometimes make me feel that I'm "not good enough."	11	19	45	24*

UNDERSTANDING OTHERS

Form A

	Yes	I think so	I don't know	I don't think so	No
Suppose there is a skill you really want to learn how to do. A student in your school is very good at doing it and would be willing to teach you.					
Would you want to learn the skill from:					
1. A student much poorer than you?	36*	16	15	9	23
2. A student who belongs to a religion which you do not belong to?	51*	20	16	5	6
3. A student from another country whose way of life is very different from ours?	51*	23	15	5	6
4. A student who is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	26*	24	27	12	11
5. A student whose skin color is different from yours?	55*	22	13	4	6
Would you mind sitting in class beside a student who:					
6. Is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	12	12	20	19	37*
7. Is very much like you, but whose skin color is different from yours?	17	11	7	10	56*
8. Is much poorer than you?	13	11	12	12	52*
9. Belongs to a religion which you do not belong to?	14	11	9	10	57*
10. Is from another country and doesn't speak English very well?	14	11	12	13	49*

Form B

Your class is going to elect a class president.

Would you be willing to nominate:

1. A student much richer than you?	37*	18	23	9	12
2. A student who believes things about God and religion which you do not believe?	33*	21	27	10	9
3. A student who is very much like you, but whose skin color is different from yours?	57*	2*	12	3	6
4. A student from another country whose way of life is very different from ours?	26*	24	28	13	10
5. A student who has few friends because of the way he or she looks?	28*	22	29	11	10

In one of your classes your teacher has selected a number of your classmates to head committees. Each committee will work on a project for a few weeks.

Would you mind if the person who heads your committee is:

6. A student much richer than you?	11	8	13	14	54*
7. A student who believes things about God and religion which you do not believe?	10	9	18	18	44*
8. A student from another country whose way of life is very different from ours?	10	11	20	20	39*
9. A student who is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	11	11	22	18	37*
10. A student whose skin color is different from yours?	11	8	11	12	57*

Form C

	Yes	I think so	I don't know	I don't think so	No
Suppose you signed up to play a sport at school.					
Would you mind being put on a team whose captain is:					
1. A student who is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	12	11	20	22	35*
2. A student whose skin color is different from yours?	9	5	5	11	69*
3. A student much poorer than you?	8	6	7	13	66*
4. A student from another country whose way of life is very different from ours?	8	6	10	17	59*
5. A student who belongs to a religion which you do not belong to?	8	5	7	10	70*
You are looking for someone to play your favorite game with you at school.					
Would you enjoy playing the game with:					
6. A student much richer than you?	42*	19	17	7	16
7. A student who believes things about God and religion which you do not believe?	42*	20	16	7	14
8. A student who is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	26*	21	24	13	16
9. A student from another country whose way of life is very different from ours?	45*	20	13	7	14
10. A student who is very much like you, but whose skin color is different from yours?	58*	15	7	4	17

Form D

You and another student must do a project together for one of your classes.

Would you mind if the other student is:

1. A student who has few friends because of the way he or she looks?	8	12	23	26	30*
2. A student who believes things about God and religion which you do not believe?	6	8	13	22	52*
3. A student whose skin color is different from yours?	7	5	7	14	67*
4. A student from another country who doesn't speak English very well?	7	9	16	24	44*
5. A student much richer than you?	7	6	12	18	56*
You and your friends have started a club at school. The club needs some more members.					
Would you want a student to join who:					
6. Is much poorer than you?	39*	25	22	6	8
7. Belongs to a religion which you do not belong to?	46*	24	15	6	8
8. Is from another country and doesn't speak English very well?	39*	26	19	8	9
9. Is made fun of by many people because of the way he or she looks?	24*	23	30	11	12
10. Is very much like you, but whose skin color is different from yours?	62*	18	8	4	9

COMMUNICATION SKILLS: READING COMPREHENSION

Form A	Percent Correct
1. I-Inferring cause and effect	51
2. I-Inferring cause and effect	69
3. I-Inferring main idea	59
4. I-Drawing conclusions	49
5. I-Inferring main idea	41
6. I-Using supporting details	35
7. I-Using supporting details	65
8. I-Using supporting details	53
9. I-Drawing conclusions	50
10. I-Determining author's point of view	39
11. IW-Inferring meaning/multiple meaning word	59
12. I-Inferring cause and effect	46

Form B	Percent Correct
1. IW-Inferring meaning/multiple meaning word	69
2. L-Identifying main idea	73
3. I-Drawing conclusions	49
4. I-Inferring main idea	58
5. I-Drawing conclusions	59
6. I-Drawing conclusions	40
7. I-Predicting outcomes	56
8. I-Drawing conclusions	46
9. L-Identifying supporting details	48
10. I-Drawing conclusions	57
11. I-Using supporting details	53
12. L-Inferring main idea	44

Form C	Percent Correct
1. I-Inferring main idea	64
2. I-Using supporting details	59
3. I-Inferring main idea	33
4. I-Inferring main idea	48
5. I-Inferring main idea	52
6. I-Determining author's point of view	62
7. I-Inferring main idea	50
8. I-Using supporting details	61
9. L-Identifying supporting details	54
10. I-Drawing conclusions	65
11. I-Drawing conclusions	51
12. I-Drawing conclusions	62

Form D	Percent Correct
1. I-Inferring main idea	61
2. I-Using supporting details	39
3. L-Identifying supporting details	19
4. I-Using supporting details	55
5. L-Identifying supporting details	48
6. I-Making judgments	45
7. I-Drawing conclusions	47
8. I-Drawing conclusions	49
9. L-Identifying main idea	44
10. I-Inferring main idea	54
11. IW-Inferring word meaning	52
12. I-Using supporting details	52

Code

L - Literal comprehension - students must identify main ideas, cause and effect or supporting details explicitly stated in a passage

IW - Word meaning/contextual analysis - students must use context clues to infer the (appropriate) meaning of a (multiple-meaning) word

I - Inferential comprehension - students must take the meaning of a passage beyond explicit ideas by inferring main ideas, using supporting details, inferring cause and effect, drawing conclusions, predicting outcomes, determining author's point of view, or making judgments

COMMUNICATION SKILLS: WRITING SKILLS

Form A	Percent Correct
1. Word usage	71
2. Punctuation	44
3. Rewriting sentences	51
4. Combining sentences	42
5. Combining sentences	50
6. Combining sentences	41
7. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	57
8. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	77
9. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	49
10. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	71
11. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	50
12. Choosing appropriate language for a given audience	62
13. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	51
14. Using connective words	56
15. Using connective words	65

Form B	Percent Correct
1. Word usage	83
2. Punctuation	50
3. Rewriting sentences	33
4. Combining sentences	66
5. Combining sentences	64
6. Combining sentences	23
7. Choosing appropriate sentence to introduce or develop a paragraph	78
8. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	63
9. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	48
10. Choosing appropriate sentence to introduce or develop a paragraph	71
11. Choosing appropriate sentence to introduce or develop a paragraph	65
12. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	67
13. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	65
14. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	51
15. Choosing appropriate language for a given audience	31

Form C	Percent Correct
1. Capitalization; punctuation	51
2. Punctuation	22
3. Rewriting sentences	69
4. Combining sentences	73
5. Combining sentences	45
6. Combining sentences	72
7. Using connective words	70
8. Using connective words	72
9. Using connective words	59
10. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	64
11. Ordering sentences; determine relevance of sentences or ideas	48
12. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	63
13. Choosing appropriate sentence to introduce or develop a paragraph	49
14. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	50
15. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	56

Form D	Percent Correct
1. Word usage	64
2. Capitalization; punctuation	72
3. Rewriting sentences	74
4. Combining sentences	58
5. Combining sentences	56
6. Combining sentences	58
7. Using connective words	76
8. Using connective words	64
9. Ordering sentences	66
10. Ordering sentences	49
11. Choosing appropriate sentence to introduce or develop a paragraph	79
12. Choosing appropriate language for a given audience	57
13. Choosing appropriate language for a given purpose	39
14. Choosing appropriate language for a given audience	56
15. Determine relevance of sentences or ideas	42

MATHEMATICS

Form A	Concept Name	Problem Type	Percent Correct
1.	Multi-digits used in addition with renaming	X	80
2.	Multi-digits used in addition with renaming; money	Z	86
3.	Conversion to other standard units measuring several kinds of non-geometric quantities	Z	53
4.	Two sequential operations with whole numbers	Z	87
5.	Equivalent mixed numeral notation	X	74
6.	Decimal fractions	Y	51
7.	Metric units for meters or less with estimation	Y	43
8.	Metric geometry; similarity: scale drawing	Z	72
9.	Non-negative rational numbers: one, the identity element in multiplication	Y	33
10.	Division with decimal fraction notation	X	45
11.	General number sequences and patterns; arithmetic progressions	Y	74
12.	Area of plane figures	Z	22
13.	Computation related to percent	Z	57
14.	Formal concepts - probability	X	30
15.	Flow charts - logic	X	79

Form B	Concept Name	Problem Type	Percent Correct
1.	Multi-digits used in multiplication with renaming	Z	88
2.	Subtraction with common fraction notation, equal denominators(like fractions)	Z	86
3.	Odd and even numbers	Y	69
4.	Raising to powers and finding roots; two sequential operations with whole numbers	X	54
5.	Equivalent decimal fraction notation with terminating decimals	Y	66
6.	Exponential notation	Y	60
7.	Distance in metric units for lengths longer than a meter	Y	57
8.	Similarity in metric geometry	Y	41
9.	Multiplication with common fraction notation	X	73
10.	Perimeter or circumference of simple closed curves	Z	41
11.	Proportion	Z	39
12.	Greatest possible error of measurement	Y	54
13.	Graphs with ordered pairs on a coordinate plane	Y	49
14.	Reasoning	Y	68
15.	Equations: linear in one variable	Z	59

X = Computation Y = Concepts Z = Problem solving

Form C	Concept Name	Problem Type	Percent Correct
1.	Division by ten or greater whole numbers	Z	73
2.	Addition computation of integers	X	77
3.	Unique factorization (prime factorization)	Y	63
4.	Ordering non-negative rational numbers: greater than; less than; equal to; not equal to; between	Y	59
5.	Equivalent percent notation	Y	58
6.	Geometry - related lines: intersecting, parallel, skew, oblique	Y	88
7.	Liquid measure in English and non-standard units	Y	43
8.	Triangles	Y	34
9.	Multiplication with decimal fraction notation	Z	66
10.	Subtraction with common fraction notation, unequal denominators (unlike fractions)	Z	56
11.	Proportion	X	46
12.	Metric geometry: surface area of solids	Z	28
13.	Graphs with ordered pairs on a coordinate plane with estimation	z	70
14.	Equations: linear in one variable	Z	54
15.	Logic in depth	Y	42

Form D	Concept Name	Problem Type	Percent Correct
1.	Two sequential operations with whole numbers	Z	64
2.	Kinds of angles	Y	70
3.	Multiples	Y	73
4.	Addition with common fraction notation, unequal denominators (unlike fractions)	X	53
5.	Rounding numbers with base ten	Z	74
6.	Real numbers: powers and roots	X	44
7.	Measurement operations related to denominate numbers	Z	50
8.	Ordering integers: greater than; less than; equal and not equal to; between	Y	74
9.	Division with common fraction notation	X	57
10.	Volume of solids in metric geometry	Y	47
11.	Ratio; proportion	Z	22
12.	Subtration with decimal fraction notation	Z	75
13.	Measures of central tendency: average, mean, mode, median	Y	26
14.	Equations: linear in one variable	Z	57
15.	Estimation	Y	41

INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING

Form A	Strongly Agree	Mostly Agree	Mostly Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. When I make a mistake, my teachers correct me without hurting my feelings.	22*	58	13	7
2. I feel I am learning a lot in my courses.	20*	60	14	6
3. Teachers help us when we need them.	21*	58	15	6
4. I like learning social studies in this school.	20*	36	24	21
5. Every day in this school is about the same.	41	41	12	5*
6. Teachers in this school explain exactly what they expect in their courses.	21*	54	19	6
7. Students are under too much pressure in this school.	16	26	46	12*
8. I often study in my courses beyond what is required by my teacher.	6*	25	47	22
9. The courses offered in this school are very useful to me.	21*	53	17	9
10. The rules of this school are unfair to students.	16	21	44	19*

Form B				
1. The school principal really seems to care about students.	22*	49	18	11
2. I like learning science in this school.	17*	37	25	22
3. Most of my teachers explain to me how they grade my assignments and tests.	37*	46	11	6
4. I usually find it easy to pay attention in my classes in school.	11*	53	24	11
5. There is not enough variety in the way classes are taught.	27	38	28	7*
6. My teachers are interested in how well I do my assignments.	18*	54	21	7
7. There aren't enough different kinds of courses offered by this school.	18	21	39	21*
8. I like to spend free time learning new things.	25*	52	17	6
9. Most of my teachers grade fairly.	19*	64	11	6
10. There isn't much to do in this school except going to classes.	23	23	32	22*

Form C	Strongly Agree	Mostly Agree	Mostly Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Many of my school assignments are a waste of time.	16	26	45	12*
2. It is important to me to learn as much as I can in school each day.	33*	52	11	3
3. The teachers in this school do not give you enough praise when you do something well in their courses.	22	35	36	7*
4. I like learning English in this school.	17*	37	23	23
5. No one listens to student ideas about how to make school better.	29	32	30	9*
6. Most of my teachers really seem to care that I am able to learn what they are teaching.	18*	51	21	9
7. I think this school has prepared me to make better decisions about life's problems.	13*	48	25	13
8. School is usually interesting enough to keep me from getting bored.	7*	40	32	21
9. Most of the teachers in this school are concerned about students.	13*	51	24	11
10. Pupils in this school are given enough freedom in planning their own programs to meet their future needs.	31*	43	14	12

Form D				
1. Students in this school are treated like real people.	11*	56	20	11
2. Learning about new ideas interests me very much.	41*	51	5	2
3. Most of my teachers do a good job of teaching.	15*	62	16	6
4. I like learning mathematics in this school.	24*	37	22	17
5. There are interesting activities to look forward to in this school.	22*	44	23	12
6. When I work hard on schoolwork my teachers praise my effort.	8*	37	38	17
7. Students are not allowed enough choice as to what they study in class.	24	37	28	10*
8. I like to talk to people from whom I can learn new things.	44*	48	5	2
9. Most of my teachers won't listen to my opinion if it is different from theirs.	14	26	43	16*
10. When it's important, the school principal involves students in making school decisions.	10*	29	29	31

SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY

Form A

	Yes	Maybe	No
A. While backing out of a parking place, a student accidentally hits a parked car. The student's car is not damaged but the other car is. If I was this student, I would LEAVE MY NAME AND PHONE NUMBER FOR THE OWNER OF THE CAR. . .			
1. even if the police might give me a ticket for reckless driving.	58*	27	15
2. because it is the law to report a car accident.	68*	18	14
3. even if I didn't have insurance.	34*	31	35
B. A student is on a street corner with a group of friends when a fire breaks out across the street. Police officers come and tell the group to move out of the area. In this situation, I would OBEY THE POLICE. . .			
4. if the police might get rough if the group stayed.	70*	18	12
5. if the crowd would be in the way of the fire fighters.	88*	8	5
6. even if most of my friends were staying in spite of the police officers' order.	59*	27	14
C. The principal invites an unpopular speaker to the school. The speaker has ideas that most students strongly disagree with. A group of students decides to shout the speaker down. In this situation, I would HELP SHOUT THE SPEAKER DOWN. . .			
7. even if I might be expelled from school.	12	17	71*
8. because I wanted to be accepted by the others.	6	17	77*
9. if the speaker said he didn't respect students' ideas.	52	30	17*

Form B

A. You are with a group of friends. Several start making fun of another person who is standing there also. In this situation, I would GET THEM TO STOP. . .			
1. even if I did not like the person.	24*	50	25
2. even if I had seen the person making fun of others.	12*	38	50
3. even if my friends would be angry with me for not going along.	38*	40	22
B. There is a secret club at school called the Midnight Artists. They go out late at night and paint funny sayings on buildings. A student is asked to join the club. In this situation, I would JOIN THE CLUB. . .			
4. even if we might get caught and be arrested.	8	13	79*
5. if my best friend asked me to join.	11	29	60*
6. even though the writing made the neighborhood look bad.	7	12	81*
C. A student comes to school early and finds a new notice on the bulletin board telling about a part-time job. If I was this student, I would REMOVE THE POSTER BEFORE ANYONE ELSE COULD SEE IT. . .			
7. even if my friends saw me and they would think badly of me.	14	19	66*
8. if it would increase my chances of getting the job.	33	29	38*
9. even though other students really needed the job.	18	26	56*

Form C

	Yes	Maybe	No
A. One person always does more than is required on school assignments and homework. This makes the other students look bad by comparison. A group of students decides to get everyone to ignore this person. I would GO ALONG WITH THE GROUP AND NOT SPEAK TO THIS PERSON. . .			
1. if my friends asked me to go along with the idea.	13	45	42*
2. even though I knew the student was only trying to learn as much as possible.	11	27	61*
3. if I didn't like the person.	51	32	18*
B. A student accidentally breaks the lens on a school microscope. No one sees it happen. If I were this student, I would TELL THE PRINCIPAL OR THE TEACHER ABOUT THE DAMAGE I CAUSED. . .			
4. if my classmates might have to pay for the damage unless I told the teacher that I did it.	67*	18	15
5. if the teacher would think well of me for having been honest.	64*	22	14
6. if another student were accused of breaking it.	68*	18	14
C. A student gets a dog. A city law requires that a $10 dog tag be bought by the dog's owner. In this situation, I would BUY THE TAG. . .			
7. if the fine for not having a tag was $25.	67*	15	18
8. if the dog might be more easily lost or stolen without a tag.	76*	14	9
9. since owners are responsible for their dogs.	75*	16	9

Form D

A. A student has a term paper due in several days. The book the student needs most is not permitted to leave the library. If I was this person, I would SNEAK THE BOOK OUT OF THE LIBRARY. . .			
1. even if I might get caught and lose my library privilege.	22	30	48*
2. even if my friends would think badly of me.	17	23	60*
3. even if others might be looking for the same book in the library.	21	24	55*
B. A student is at a restaurant with some friends. The student sees that the waiter refuses to serve a person because the person is of another race. I would REPORT THE WAITER TO LOCAL OFFICIALS. . .			
4. even if the waiter might have me thrown out.	67*	20	13
5. because the waiter is breaking the law.	68*	19	14
6. even if my friends would get angry at me for doing it.	53*	31	16
C. A student is in a large crowd of people on a street corner. The crowd is protesting about something. People pick up rocks and start throwing them at windows. In this situation, I WOULD ALSO THROW ROCKS. . .			
7. if I thought I would not get caught.	14	17	69*
8. even if I thought someone might get hurt.	7	11	82*
9. if I agreed with what the crowd was protesting about.	22	30	48*

KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT

Form A	Percent Correct
1. Purpose of Thirteenth Amendment	58
2. Purpose of U.S. Constitution	72
3. Definition of repeal	61
4. Identification of rights of U.S. citizens	85
5. Definition of compromise	61
6. Definition of interdependence	5
7. Identification of type of economic interdependence	44
8. Distribution of U.S. Senators	39
9. Definition of judicial review	37
10. Definition of Senate	76
11. Process of parliamentary system elections	19
12. Definition of constitutional law	23

Form B	Percent Correct
1. Definition of judicial review	61
2. States' rights clause in Constitution	30
3. Origin of U.S. Legal System	66
4. Application of Supreme Court decisions	55
5. Process of changing a law	62
6. Definition of United Nations	68
7. Identification of type of economic interdependence	40
8. Definition of the Common Market	57
9. Functions of Congress	65
10. Identification of appointed U.S. officials	68
11. Process of U.S. entering a war	37
12. Reasons for two-party system	30

Form C	Percent Correct
1. Process of changing U.S. Constitution	41
2. Relationship of government leaders to the press	66
3. Definition of case law	48
4. Purpose of civil disobedience	53
5. Membership of U.S. in international organizations	14
6. Purpose of Organization of American States	37
7. Definition of an arbitrator	43
8. Executive branch of government	64
9. Process of orderly succession	53
10. Separation of powers	45
11. Process of court interpreting law	51
12. Example of regulatory law	40

Form D	Percent Correct
1. Powers of the President	74
2. Legal voting age	84
3. Example of regulatory law	32
4. Purposes of NATO	54
5. Court interpretation of law	71
6. Conflict resolution	57
7. Example of state law	45
8. Application of arbitration	53
9. Example of "checks and balances"	43
10. Relationship of political parties and law in U.S.	61
11. Distribution of U.S. Senators	50
12. Civil disobedience	24

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES

Form A

	Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
D. I am at a party with some friends. They pass around a marijuana cigarette and start to smoke. I would TRY THE CIGARETTE				
1. if I thought we would not get caught.	19	20	16	44*
2. if all my friends decided to smoke it.	17	22	18	44*
3. even though my friends wouldn't care if I did.	17	18	18	47*
E. A friend is going to show some friends how fast his new car will go. He asks me if I want to come. I would RIDE WITH THEM.				
4. if I thought he was a good driver.	22	37	21	20*
5. if my friends wanted me to come.	15	40	25	21*
6. even though I knew he had wrecked his last car.	7	13	26	54*
F. Teams for several sports are being formed in our school. Everyone who signs up can play on a team. I would SIGN UP FOR A SPORT WHICH				
7. would leave me tired after practice.	15*	42	28	15
8. required a great deal of practice.	17*	46	26	11
9. I might not do very well in.	13*	14	38	35
G. I am kidding around with friends near some old cars. I get a small cut from a car door. I would STAY AND HAVE FUN RATHER THAN GO HOME TO WASH THE CUT				
10. if my friends wanted me to stay.	16	37	26	20*
11. even though I thought it might get infected.	13	26	31	30*
12. if my friends would laugh at me for going.	13	25	31	31*

Form B

	Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
D. While getting ready for a big party, I notice that I have a fever and a sore throat. I would STILL GO TO THE PARTY				
1. even though I knew I would be out late.	26	46	20	8*
2. if all my friends would be there.	34	45	15	6*
3. if I thought my fever would go away.	45	40	10	5*
E. The high school bicycle club sponsors cross-country bike trips. I would GO ON THE TRIPS				
4. if I thought that the trips would be good exercise.	38*	41	15	6
5. even if there would be several hard uphill climbs.	25*	42	22	11
6. even if most of the other kids think biking is dumb.	26*	44	21	9
F. A friend gets a new motorcycle. He offers to take me for a spin, but he has no helmet for me. I would RIDE WITH HIM				
7. if he was very good at handling motorcycles.	22	36	20	22*
8. even though he was just learning how to handle the motorcycle.	7	12	28	53*
9. even though he wanted to see how fast it would go with two people.	7	10	21	61*
G. After school I am talking with some friends and someone offers me a cigarette. I would TAKE THE CIGARETTE				
10. if the other kids were smoking.	13	12	14	61*
11. if I thought my parents would not find out.	13	12	13	61*
12. even though I know it could lead to heart or lung disease.	13	11	13	63*

Form C

	Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
D. When I had an infection three months ago, the doctor prescribed some medicine. The medicine worked so well that I have some left. Now I think I am getting the infection again. I would TAKE THE LEFTOVER MEDICINE				
1. if I thought that taking it might save a trip to the doctor.	22	41	20	17*
2. if I did not have a chance to see a doctor for a few days.	23	46	19	12*
3. even though I couldn't be sure it was the same infection.	6	25	37	31*
E. I am learning how to play tennis. A friend who is a good player asks me to play at a local tennis court. I would AGREE TO PLAY				
4. even though there would be a lot of people watching.	28*	43	20	6
5. even though it was a hot day.	28*	52	15	5
6. even though my friend was a much better player than I.	32*	52	11	4
F. I have some money to buy a lunch at school. Some friends want me to go to town with them instead of eating lunch. I would BUY THE LUNCH RATHER THAN GO TO TOWN				
7. even though none of my friends were staying for lunch.	12*	24	42	23
8. even though my parents would not find out.	13*	31	38	19
9. even though I could get some potato chips or something in town.	13*	31	36	20
G. The school permits students to use the gym after school. I want to use the trampoline but nobody wants to stand around to catch me if I fall. I would USE THE TRAMPOLINE ANYWAY				
10. if I had done it before and nothing had gone wrong.	15	34	30	21*
11. if I thought that the others in the gym would not tell on me.	12	30	35	23*
12. if I thought that I was pretty good on the trampoline.	18	38	26	19*

Form D

	Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
D. After a hot afternoon, I come home hot and sweaty. I would TAKE A SHOWER OR BATH BEFORE GOING TO BED				
1. even though I didn't smell bad.	70*	23	5	2
2. even though taking the shower would cause me to miss my favorite TV program or a movie.	47*	34	15	4
3. even though I wasn't really in the mood to take one.	47*	36	13	3
E. I am at the local swimming pool and my friends start running and pushing each other into the pool. I would JOIN THEM				
4. if I thought that it would be fun.	30	40	19	11*
5. if I knew my friends were good swimmers.	32	41	17	10*
6. if I knew the lifeguard was not watching.	24	37	23	16*
F. My friends decided to have a party. One person brings a case of beer. I would DRINK SOME BEER				
7. if everyone else agreed to drink it.	41	26	14	19*
8. even though I had to drive home after the party.	16	18	25	41*
9. if I thought that we would not get caught.	36	28	13	22*
G. The physical education teacher is offering a physical activity program for students during our free period. I would PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM				
10. if I thought that it would help me to get in better shape.	44*	36	14	6
11. even if I knew that I would not do very well at first.	25*	43	23	9
12. even if I knew that I would be very tired and sweaty afterwards.	26*	39	22	13

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

During the last three years, how many times have you done the following?

A = Have not done the activity.
B = Have done the activity once.
C = Have done the activity 2 or 3 times.
D = Have done the activity about 5 times.
E = Have done the activity about 8 times (or more).

Form A

		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Applied what you learned in science to problems you experienced in a natural setting, such as on a hike or camping trip?	35	17	27	8	12*
2.	Written a script for a radio or TV broadcast, play, skit or movie?	71	13	10	3	2*
3.	Developed a new strategy or play for use in a sport?	42	13	20	8	17*
4.	Created a sculpture?	60	17	14	5	4*
5.	Made up an act or routine for an athletic activity, such as gymnastics, swimming, or baton twirling?	48	14	18	8	11*
6.	Played a musical instrument in front of a class or a larger audience, using your own interpretation of the music?	64	11	10	5	10*
7.	Given a humorous or entertaining talk to an audience?	51	18	17	6	8*
8.	Written a science report describing a project that you have done?	28	24	29	10	9*
9.	Made drawings or sketches which express your own ideas?	21	15	23	11	29*
10.	Written a humorous, entertaining or informative speech?	37	18	23	11	11*

Form B

		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Designed a decorative object, such as a mobile, a mosaic, or something to hang on a wall?	24	20	34	11	12*
2.	Used your own pattern or your own changes in an existing pattern to design an article of clothing?	61	18	13	4	4*
3.	Written a paper giving a scientific explanation for a natural principle, event or experiment?	34	20	26	9	10*
4.	Designed the plans for a building, bridge or other structure?	68	12	10	4	6*
5.	Written a paper or given a talk explaining your own ideas about an important social issue, such as equal opportunity or the control of nuclear weapons?	45	21	21	8	6*
6.	Performed a dance routine that you worked out for a class or a larger audience?	63	14	11	5	7*
7.	Written the words for a song?	60	16	12	5	7*
8.	Acted in a scene or play using your own interpretation of a part?	57	20	14	5	4*
9.	Written fiction such as a story or a scene from a play?	45	18	20	9	9*
10.	Using your own ideas, developed a social studies project or display?	32	25	27	9	6*

Form C

		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Written a theme or composition expressing your feelings about a personal experience, such as having a pet or seeing something beautiful?	22	17	35	13	13*
2.	Edited or planned a newspaper, yearbook or other publication?	71	13	8	4	4*
3.	Created a painting that expresses your thoughts and feelings about something, such as an event, a place or a person?	54	15	16	6	8*
4.	Developed a plan for promoting a candidate, an activity or a club?	54	18	17	6	5*
5.	Performed an original magic or novelty act?	66	15	10	4	4*
6.	Used your own ideas to prepare a musical arrangement?	68	12	10	4	6*
7.	Written a poem which expresses your own thoughts or feelings?	30	21	23	10	16*
8.	Designed a useful object, such as a piece of furniture, a vase or a quilt?	25	20	29	13	13*
9.	Using your own ideas, developed a science experiment using chemicals or physical principles?	52	19	16	7	7*
10.	Using your own ideas, made up a way to test a scientific theory?	64	15	10	5	4*

Form D

		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Designed and carried out a science experiment using plants or animals?	34	21	28	9	8*
2.	Done layout work for a newspaper, yearbook or other publication?	67	13	10	4	5*
3.	Developed your own recipe or your own changes in a recipe?	48	13	19	7	12*
4.	Designed a plan or organized a group to solve a problem of your community or school?	66	16	11	4	3*
5.	Written the melody for a piece of music?	73	11	7	4	5*
6.	Written a news item or editorial that was published?	75	11	7	4	4*
7.	Sung in front of a class or a larger audience, using your own interpretation of the music?	71	11	9	4	6*
8.	Written a review expressing your own opinion about a book, film or TV program?	42	18	22	9	9*
9.	Using your own ideas, done printmaking or graphic design?	42	17	19	9	13*
10.	Devised a demonstration or made a model or display to show a scientific principle, such as the water cycle or the solar system?	48	25	16	5	4*

ATTITUDE TOWARD CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

In the future, how much time would you like to spend doing the activity?

N = **No** time.
VL = **Very little** time.
S = **Some** time.
GD = **A great deal** of time.

Form A

		N	VL	S	GD
1.	Applied what you learned in science to problems you experienced in a natural setting, such as on a hike or camping trip?	22	22	41	14*
2.	Written a script for a radio or TV broadcast, play, skit or movie?	49	20	21	7*
3.	Developed a new strategy or play for use in a sport?	29	17	30	22*
4.	Created a sculpture?	46	20	23	8*
5.	Made up an act or routine for an athletic activity, such as gymnastics, swimming, or baton twirling?	41	20	23	14*
6.	Played a musical instrument in front of a class or a larger audience, using your own interpretation of the music?	56	15	15	11*
7.	Given a humorous or entertaining talk to an audience?	38	22	26	11*
8.	Written a science report describing a project that you have done?	37	28	25	8*
9.	Made drawings or sketches which express your own ideas?	21	20	33	24*
10.	Written a humorous, entertaining or informative speech?	34	24	29	11*

Form B

		N	VL	S	GD
1.	Designed a decorative object, such as a mobile, a mosaic or something to hang on a wall?	25	26	39	8*
2.	Used your own pattern or your own changes in an existing pattern to design an article of clothing?	49	20	21	7*
3.	Written a paper giving a scientific explanation for a natural principle, event or experiment?	40	25	25	8*
4.	Designed the plans for a building, bridge or other structure?	46	17	23	11*
5.	Written a paper or given a talk explaining your own ideas about an important social issue, such as equal opportunity or the control of nuclear weapons?	37*	24	27	9*
6.	Performed a dance routine that you worked out for a class or a larger audience?	53	15	18	11*
7.	Written the words for a song?	40	20	25	13*
8.	Acted in a scene or play using your own interpretation of a part?	44	22	22	9*
9.	Written fiction such as a story or a scene from a play?	39	24	25	10*
10.	Using your own ideas, developed a social studies project or display?	34	30	26	8*

Form C

		N	VL	S	GD
1.	Written a theme or composition expressing your feelings about a personal experience, such as having a pet or seeing something beautiful?	27	26	37	7*
2.	Edited or planned a newspaper, yearbook or other publication?	44	19	26	8*
3.	Created a painting that expresses your thoughts and feelings about something, such as an event, a place or a person?	39	21	26	12*
4.	Developed a plan for promoting a candidate, an activity or a club?	39	23	27	8*
5.	Performed an original magic or novelty act?	49	22	19	7*
6.	Used your own ideas to prepare a musical arrangement?	49	17	19	12*
7.	Written a poem which expresses your own thoughts or feelings?	27	22	30	18*
8.	Designed a useful object, such as a piece of furniture, a vase or a quilt?	17	18	41	21*
9.	Using your own ideas, developed a science experiment using chemicals or physical principles?	41	22	23	11*
10.	Using your own ideas, made up a way to test a scientific theory?	52	19	17	9*

Form D

		N	VL	S	GD
1.	Designed and carried out a science experiment using plants or animals?	35	26	30	8*
2.	Done layout work for a newspaper, yearbook or other publication?	39	19	31	9*
3.	Developed your own recipe or your own changes in a recipe?	33	19	32	14*
4.	Designed a plan or organized a group to solve a problem of your community or school?	33	22	32	10*
5.	Written the melody for a piece of music?	50	16	1.	12*
6.	Written a news item or editorial that was published?	44	22	24	7*
7.	Sung in front of a class or a larger audience, using your own interpretation of the music?	58	15	15	10*
8.	Written a review expressing your own opinion about a book, film or TV program?	33	28	28	8*
9.	Using your own ideas, done printmaking or graphic design?	29	21	31	16*
10.	Devised a demonstration or made a model or display to show a scientific principle, such as the water cycle or the solar system?	43	25	22	8*

CAREER AWARENESS

Form A	Percent Correct
1. Salary and pay	78
2. Occupational terms	68
3. Abilities required	53
4. Abilities required; job functions	33
5. Job functions	80
6. Job functions	43
7. Education and training	47
8. Abilities required	84
9. Job functions	59
10. Occupational clusters	74

Form B	Percent Correct
1. Occupational clusters	57
2. Employment opportunity	50
3. Occupational terms	53
4. Abilities required	18
5. Job functions	30
6. Abilities required	60
7. Abilities required	46
8. Job functions	84
9. Job functions; working conditions	38
10. Job functions	63

Form C	Percent Correct
1. Occupational terms	34
2. Employment opportunity	45
3. Occupational clusters	45
4. Abilities required	50
5. Abilities required	55
6. Job functions	65
7. Employment opportunity	36
8. Job functions; abilities required	78
9. Abilities required	44
10. Job functions	83

Form D	Percent Correct
1. Education and training	49
2. Employment opportunity	58
3. Job functions	64
4. Abilities required	65
5. Occupational terms	65
6. Occupational terms	62
7. Abilities required	69
8. Job functions	75
9. Job functions	73
10. Occupational clusters	56

APPRECIATION OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Form A

WOULD YOU WANT TO:

		Definitely Would	Probably Would	Uncertain	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
1.	Learn more about how laws are made by our government?	12*	27	24	26	10
2.	Hear a famous writer read from his or her works?	7*	20	20	34	19
3.	Learn about how scientists help farmers grow better crops?	7*	22	21	32	17
4.	Talk to officials to learn about your local government?	8*	24	23	31	14
5.	Go to a play that has many songs in it?	16*	30	21	19	14
6.	Learn about art from earlier historical periods?	9*	22	20	29	19
7.	Spend a day with a mayor to see what he or she does?	15*	28	20	22	15
8.	Go to a concert to hear world-famous musicians play many kinds of music?	26*	32	20	13	9
9.	Watch an artist make an art object or paint a picture?	22*	36	18	14	10
10.	Attend a school board meeting?	9*	19	22	25	25
11.	Look at a display showing ways scientists have found to protect people from disease?	16*	36	22	17	9
12.	Visit a science museum?	22*	38	18	13	9
13.	Learn about the life of a famous dancer?	10*	18	21	27	23
14.	Learn more about styles of famous writers?	7*	14	22	33	24
15.	Find out more about how underwater organisms are being used to supply food and energy?	11*	26	22	25	17
16.	Find out more about how a play is put on?	13*	24	22	23	18

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Form B

WOULD YOU WANT TO:

1.	Spend some time at a political campaign office to find out more about how people are elected?	7*	17	22	30	24
2.	Listen to music from other parts of the world?	11*	31	22	24	12
3.	Attend a talk given by a world-famous scientist?	10*	21	21	26	22
4.	Learn how new scientific findings can be used to help preserve our forests and wildlife?	15*	31	23	20	11
5.	Learn about the life of a famous artist, such as a painter or sculptor?	7*	19	22	32	20
6.	See a movie that was made in another country?	14*	43	26	12	6
7.	Own a collection of books written by famous authors?	16*	29	23	20	12
8.	See a famous dancer perform?	24*	26	18	18	14
9.	Attend a meeting of the United Nations?	21*	23	18	18	20
10.	Read stories written by authors from other parts of the world?	10*	29	26	21	14
11.	Visit a display showing modern trends in art?	13*	29	23	22	13
12.	Learn more about governmental agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Agriculture?	12*	27	23	23	16
13.	Listen to music from earlier historical periods?	8*	20	22	29	21
14.	Learn how experts can tell what kind of weather we will have?	12*	36	23	19	10
15.	Find out more about what scientists are doing to develop new types of energy?	14*	30	22	20	13
16.	Learn more about ways countries use to get along with each other without fighting?	16*	30	26	18	11

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Form C

WOULD YOU WANT TO:

1.	Find out how a composer writes music?	12*	20	18	27	22
2.	Find out more about a group that was formed to help people in your community?	7*	29	31	24	9
3.	Read books that are considered classics, ageless through time?	8*	20	22	28	20
4.	Attend a courtroom trial?	27*	36	16	12	8
5.	Attend a science fair?	11*	29	22	23	15
6.	Visit a research laboratory to see scientists at work?	21*	33	18	17	11
7.	Learn about the life of a famous composer?	7*	14	20	33	26
8.	Look at works of art from other parts of the world?	15*	32	21	19	13
9.	Learn more about new uses of atomic energy?	10*	23	22	24	20
10.	Learn more about what it takes to become a successful actor or actress?	18*	27	21	20	13
11.	Learn about the life of a famous writer?	6*	18	23	32	21
12.	Listen to police officers or lawyers give a talk about their work?	14*	32	23	19	12
13.	Learn about the life of a famous scientist?	7*	18	23	30	23
14.	Learn more about what makes a movie great?	19*	39	21	13	7
15.	Hear artists, such as painters or sculptors, tell how they make works of art?	12*	25	22	24	17
16.	Attend a session of Congress?	22*	26	18	15	19

Form D

WOULD YOU WANT TO:

1.	Learn about how a poet writes a poem?	9*	17	21	31	23
2.	Read a science magazine?	7*	26	20	29	16
3.	Read books written by well-known American writers?	10*	31	28	21	11
4.	Visit a display of famous art objects, such as sculptures?	14*	30	21	22	13
5.	Learn more about the system of laws our country has developed?	11*	27	26	24	12
6.	Attend a display of paintings by a famous artist?	15*	27	20	23	15
7.	See a world-famous play?	25*	30	19	15	12
8.	Listen to a stockbroker tell how the stock market works?	10*	21	19	24	26
9.	Attend a panel discussion on new advances in science?	11*	21	20	25	23
10.	Listen to a long musical piece, such as a symphony or an opera?	8*	11	14	22	45
11.	Learn about business and industry by visiting factories and businesses?	16*	38	23	16	8
12.	Find out more about how people in other countries live?	21*	36	23	12	6
13.	Learn about ways scientists are helping us clean up our rivers and the air we breathe?	13*	33	26	18	9
14.	Learn about how the movements and steps of a dance are put together?	18*	25	19	21	17
15.	Learn how new scientific discoveries are made?	14*	29	24	20	13
16.	Hear world-famous singers sing a number of kinds of music?	26*	34	23	10	8

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KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Form A	Percent Correct
1. Music or dance	65
2. Science, math or medicine	34
3. Visual arts	70
4. Literature or drama	22
5. Music or dance	10
6. Science, math or medicine	57
7. Visual arts	63
8. Literature or drama	25
9. Government or politics	71
10. Music or dance	33
11. Literature or drama	62
12. Science, math or medicine	59
13. Music or dance	44
14. Literature or drama	18
15. Science, math or medicine	46

Form B	Percent Correct
1. Science, math or medicine	45
2. Literature or drama	17
3. Music or dance	54
4. Science, math or medicine	61
5. Literature or drama	85
6. Music or dance	49
7. Government or politics	12
8. Literature or drama	62
9. Visual arts	22
10. Science, math or medicine	54
11. Music or dance	6
12. Literature or drama	37
13. Visual arts	46
14. Science, math or medicine	34
15. Music or dance	60

Form C	Percent Correct
1. Literature or drama	55
2. Government or politics	19
3. Music or dance	52
4. Literature or drama	60
5. Science, math or medicine	45
6. Music or dance	45
7. Literature or drama	24
8. Science, math or medicine	31
9. Music or dance	68
10. Science, math or medicine	35
11. Visual arts	48
12. Literature or drama	45
13. Music or dance	8
14. Science, math or medicine	37
15. Visual arts	58

Form D	Percent Correct
1. Music or dance	45
2. Science, math or medicine	29
3. Visual arts	8
4. Literature or drama	74
5. Government or politics	54
6. Music or dance	44
7. Literature or drama	51
8. Science, math or medicine	58
9. Music or dance	41
10. Literature or drama	71
11. Science, math or medicine	57
12. Music or dance	67
13. Science, math or medicine	48
14. Visual arts	22
15. Literature or drama	43

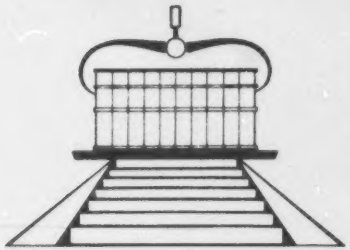
INFORMATION USAGE

Form A		Percent Correct
1.	Consequences and values	56
2.	Consequences and values	62
3.	Consequences and values	57
4.	Information seeking	70
5.	Drawing inferences	30
6.	Information seeking	45
7.	Consequences and values	64
8.	Consequences and values	57

Form B		Percent Correct
1.	Drawing inferences	51
2.	Information seeking	35
3.	Consequences and values	54
4.	Consequences and values	43
5.	Drawing inferences	63
6.	Information seeking	63
7.	Drawing inferences	59
8.	Consequences and values	72

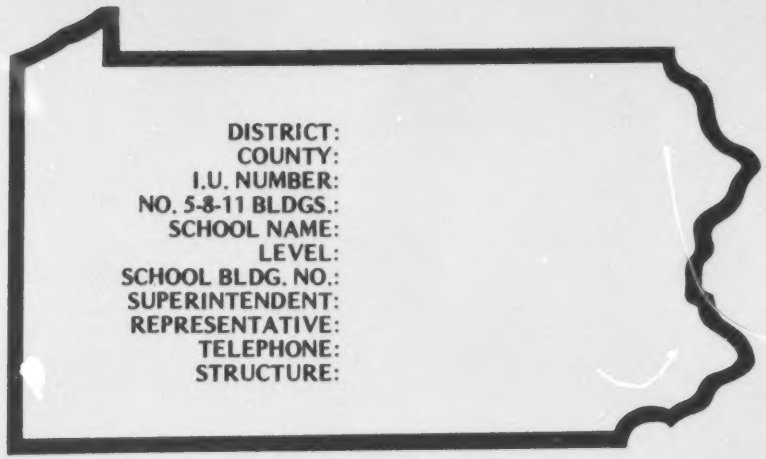
Form C		Percent Correct
1.	Information seeking	75
2.	Consequences and values	51
3.	Consequences and values	55
4.	Information seeking	37
5.	Information seeking	64
6.	Drawing inferences	73
7.	Information seeking	58
8.	Information seeking	46

Form D		Percent Correct
1.	Drawing inferences	62
2.	Information seeking	62
3.	Information seeking	80
4.	Consequences and values	38
5.	Drawing inferences	39
6.	Drawing inferences	60
7.	Information seeking	43
8.	Consequences and values	60



Educational Quality Assessment

School Report: A Status Profile



DISTRICT:
COUNTY:
I.U. NUMBER:
NO. 5-8-11 BLDGS.:
SCHOOL NAME:
LEVEL:
SCHOOL BLDG. NO.:
SUPERINTENDENT:
REPREPRESENTATIVE:
TELEPHONE:
STRUCTURE:

SAMPLE SCHOOL REPORT

These color pages duplicate portions of an authentic school report, and data represent an actual Pennsylvania school.

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Pennsylvania Department of Education 1983

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF STUDENT OUTCOMES

Percentile rank of this school in the state for this area

Estimated school mean based on student scores using matrix sampling procedure

Number of students who were given scores for this area

Mean raw score range predicted for this school

Name of area measured

AREA	NUMBER STUDENTS	SCHOOL SCORE	SCHOOL %ILE	PREDICTED SCORE RANGE
SELF-ESTEEM	126	60.76	70	57.75 - 60.87
UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	124	110.94	35	107.75 - 116.47
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: READING COMPREHENSION	126	24.03	35	24.49 - 28.38
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: WRITING SKILLS	126	35.68	60	33.77 - 36.77
MATHEMATICS	126	35.97	60	32.42 - 35.91
INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING	126	70.86	85	64.31 - 69.30
SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	126	50.70	55	49.75 - 53.01
KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT	126	23.40	25	22.65 - 25.89
HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES	125	78.85	20	79.07 - 84.51
CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	126	46.19	85	37.07 - 44.84
CAREER AWARENESS	126	22.76	40	22.10 - 24.28
APPRECIATING HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	125	126.24	50	120.00 - 130.77
KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	99	25.45	40	23.30 - 26.93
INFORMATION USAGE	126	17.59	40	17.53 - 19.75

Percentiles are rounded to the nearest 5th.

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, SEE MANUAL FOR INTERPRETING SCHOOL REPORTS, 1983;
HARRISBURG: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PERCENTILE BANDS BY STUDENT OUTCOME AREA

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Distances based on z-scores (See Appendix C)

Sixty-six percent of the schools will in theory fall in the prediction band

PERCENTILES

```
*************************************************
*          1   2 3 4 5 6 7 8   9  9 9 9 *
*  1 2 5   0   0 0 0 0 0 0 0   0  5 8 9 *
*************************************************
```

AREA	
SELF-ESTEEM	* M XXXXXXXXXXXXA ←If A is next to X band, check page 2 to determine if within bands. *
UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	* M XXXXAXXXXXXXXX *
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: READING COMPREHENSION	* M A XXXXXXXXXXX *
COMMUNICATION SKILLS: WRITING SKILLS	* M XXXXXXXAXXXX *
MATHEMATICS	* M XXXXXXXXXXA *
INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING	* M XXXXXXXXXX A *
SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	* M XXAXXXXXXXXX *
KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT	* M XAXXXXXXXXXX *
HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES	* M AXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX *
CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	* M XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX A *
CAREER AWARENESS	* M XXXAXXXXXXXX *
APPRECIATING HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	* M XXXXXXXXXXAXXXXX *
KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	* M XXXXXXAXXX *
INFORMATION USAGE	* M AXXXXXXXXXX *

NOTE: AN "A" IN THE TABLE DESIGNATES THE LOCATION OF THE OBSERVED, ACTUAL SCHOOL VALUE.

"M" IS USED TO REPRESENT THE MEDIAN (50TH %ILE).

THE BAND OF X'S IS THE PREDICTION BAND (CONFIDENCE INTERVAL.)

Percentiles are rounded to the nearest 5th.

CONDITION VARIABLE INFORMATION

VARIABLE NAME		VAR. NO.	ACRONYM	SCORE	SCHOOL %TILE	NUMBER REPLYING
GRADE ENROLLMENT	These were obtained from	1	GRENROLL	148.00	35	0
PERCENTAGE OF (TITLE I) LOW INCOME STUDENTS	administrative records.	2	PCTTILI	8.72	25	0
TUITION RATE		3	TUITION	2102.00	70	0
TEACHER LOCALE		4	TLOCALE	1.28	35	36
SATISFACTION WITH RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS		5	TSATPAR	2.23	85	35
TEACHER EDUCATION		6	TEDUC	1.63	20	35
TEACHER EXPERIENCE		7	TEXPER	13.34	20	35
CLASS SIZE		8	CLSIZE	22.20	30	35
TEACHER ESTIMATION OF READING INSTRUCTION TIME (GR. 5 ONLY)		9	READTIME	0.00	0	0
TEACHER ESTIMATION OF MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION TIME (GR.5 ONLY)		10	MATHTIME	0.00	0	0
ACTIVITIES EXTERNAL TO THE CLASSROOM	These were obtained from	11	EXTRACT	12.25	95	36
TEACHER/STUDENT/PARENT RELATIONSHIPS	teacher questionnaire	12	TRELATE	16.83	75	36
FACTORS DISRUPTIVE TO CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT	items. (See Appendix A)	13	DISRUPT	18.64	70	36
TEACHER INFLUENCE UPON CLASSROOM DECISIONS		14	INFLUENC	20.64	60	36
STAFF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS		15	TSTAFF	7.56	75	36
DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS		16	DISCPROB	10.39	55	36

Number of teachers who responded to these items

These item replies can be compared to statewide item replies given on Table 6.

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5. TSATPAR (TEACHER SATISFACTION WITH RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS)

	VERY SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED
IN YOUR TEACHING SITUATION HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS AND PARENT GROUPS?	29%	66%	6%	0%

****

11. EXTRACT (ACTIVITIES EXTERNAL TO THE CLASSROOM)

	NOT A PROBLEM	MODERATE PROBLEM	SERIOUS PROBLEM	CRITICAL PROBLEM
THERE ARE TOO FEW ACTIVITIES WHICH RECOGNIZE THE TALENT OF OUR STUDENTS.	75%	22%	3%	0%
THERE IS LITTLE EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.	61%	33%	6%	0%
THERE IS NO TIME OR PLACE FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TO INTERACT OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM.	58%	39%	3%	0%
NOT ENOUGH TEACHERS ARE INVOLVED IN HELPING STUDENTS OVERCOME PROBLEMS.	42%	53%	6%	0%
NOT ENOUGH TEACHERS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.	17%	72%	11%	0%

12. TRELATE (TEACHER/STUDENT/PARENT RELATIONSHIPS)

THE STUDENTS IN THIS SCHOOL AREN'T REALLY INTERESTED IN LEARNING.	6%	72%	19%	3%
TOO MANY OF MY STUDENTS ARE INDIFFERENT TO SCHOOL.	6%	64%	28%	3%
THERE IS NOT ENOUGH PARENT-TEACHER INTERACTION.	25%	58%	14%	3%
TOO MANY PARENTS TAKE LITTLE OR NO INTEREST IN THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL WORK.	6%	42%	47%	6%
THE QUALITY OF TEACHER-PARENT INTERACTION IS NOT GOOD.	43%	51%	6%	0%
WHEN A PROBLEM ARISES INVOLVING A COMMUNITY GROUP, THE TEACHERS HAVE LITTLE INPUT INTO THE SOLUTION.	36%	53%	8%	3%
THE PARENTS DO NOT SUPPORT WHAT THE SCHOOL DOES.	22%	58%	17%	3%
THE PARENTS DO NOT PLACE A HIGH VALUE ON EDUCATION.	11%	53%	31%	6%
STUDENTS IN THIS SCHOOL HAVE POOR STUDY HABITS.	6%	42%	50%	3%

13. DISRUPT (FACTORS DISRUPTIVE TO CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT)	NOT A PROBLEM	MODERATE PROBLEM	SERIOUS PROBLEM	CRITICAL PROBLEM
THE DIFFERENT RACES OR ETHNIC GROUPS DON'T GET ALONG WELL ENOUGH TOGETHER.	89%	8%	0%	3%
THE ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS OF MY STUDENTS ARE TOO HETEROGENEOUS.	22%	61%	17%	0%
HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS SEEM TO AFFECT THE LEARNING OF MY STUDENTS.	67%	28%	6%	0%
THE EMPHASIS ON ATHLETICS IN THIS SCHOOL DISRUPTS CLASSROOM LEARNING.	50%	39%	8%	3%
THE COMPETITION FOR GRADES AT THIS SCHOOL PUTS TOO MUCH PRESSURE ON STUDENTS.	78%	22%	0%	0%
MY STUDENTS ARE CHRONICALLY ABSENT FROM SCHOOL.	39%	53%	8%	0%
THERE ARE TOO MANY OUTSIDE INTERRUPTIONS DURING CLASS PERIODS.	19%	61%	8%	11%
I HAVE TO SPEND TOO MUCH TIME ON NON-INSTRUCTIONAL DUTIES.	19%	50%	22%	8%

14. INFLUENC (TEACHER INFLUENCE UPON INSTRUCTIONAL DECISIONS)				
PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THIS SCHOOL LIMIT THE KINDS OF PROGRAMS PROVIDED FOR STUDENTS.	6%	44%	39%	11%
I WORK WITH TOO MANY STUDENTS EACH DAY.	39%	44%	14%	3%
LACK OF FREEDOM TO TEACH THE WAY I WANT TO MAKES ME LESS EFFECTIVE WITH MY STUDENTS.	89%	11%	0%	0%
TEACHERS HAVE LITTLE CONTROL OVER MATTERS SUCH AS TEXTBOOK SELECTION, CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS.	83%	17%	0%	0%
WHEN NEW CURRICULUM PROGRAMS ARE INITIATED, I AM NOT CONSULTED OR TRAINED.	83%	14%	3%	0%
MY TEACHING IS LIMITED BY THE QUALITY OF OR LACK OF INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.	31%	56%	11%	3%
HAVING TO TEACH SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS IN REGULAR CLASSES IS A PROBLEM.	64%	25%	8%	3%
THERE IS TOO LITTLE TEACHER INPUT IN SOLVING ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS.	34%	51%	14%	0%
IN-SERVICE EDUCATION PROVIDED BY THE DISTRICT DOES NOT MEET MY NEEDS.	14%	50%	25%	11%

15. TSTAFF (STAFF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS)				
THE SUPPORT STAFF IN THIS SCHOOL IS NOT COOPERATIVE.	81%	19%	0%	0%
THE TEACHERS DON'T SEEM TO BE ABLE TO WORK WELL TOGETHER.	72%	25%	3%	0%
THERE IS LITTLE INTERACTION AMONG TEACHERS IN THIS SCHOOL, I.E., EVERYONE IS DOING HIS/HER OWN THING.	25%	58%	14%	3%

16. DISCPROB (DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS)				
TOO MUCH TIME IS SPENT ON DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS.	47%	36%	6%	11%
THE VALUES HELD BY THE STUDENTS ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THOSE OF THE SCHOOL.	19%	64%	11%	6%
TOO LITTLE SUPPORT ON DISCIPLINE IS PROVIDED BY ADMINISTRATORS.	50%	39%	8%	3%
TOO LITTLE SUPPORT ON DISCIPLINE IS GIVEN BY THE PARENTS.	11%	56%	28%	6%
DISRUPTION OF MY CLASS(ES) BY STUDENTS IS A CONTINUING FRUSTRATION.	47%	31%	11%	11%

Percentiles are rounded to the nearest 5th.

CONDITION VARIABLE INFORMATION

VARIABLE NAME	VAR. NO.	ACRONYM	SCORE	SCHOOL %ILE	NUMBER REPLYING
PARENTAL EDUCATION	17	PAREDUC	3.41	20	123
PARENTAL OCCUPATION	18	PAROCC	64.25	75	106
OCCUPATIONAL DESIRE (GR. 11 ONLY)	19	OCDESIRE	74.06	80	97
OCCUPATIONAL EXPECTATION (GR. 11 ONLY)	20	OCEXPECT	67.30	60	98
PERCENT GIRLS	21	PCTGIRLS	51.59	70	126
TYPE OF COMMUNITY	22	RESIDE	0.90	35	126
PERCENT WHITE STUDENTS	23	PCTWHITE	91.06	25	123
ACCESSIBILITY OF LIBRARY	24	LIBRARY	1.68	30	126
STABILITY OF STUDENT RESIDENCE (Collected from students)	25	STABLE	3.69	10	126
FAMILY SIZE	26	FAMSIZE	2.77	65	124
FAMILY ORDER	27	FAMORDER	1.07	40	125
STUDENT PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL INTEREST IN SCHOOL	28	SPARINT	5.52	55	126
AMOUNT OF HOMEWORK	29	HOMEWORK	1.55	15	126
STUDENT TIME SPENT WATCHING TELEVISION	30	TVWATCH	1.47	45	125
STUDENT PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS (GR. 8 & 11 ONLY)	31	PAREXP	4.77	25	125
STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS (GR. 8 & 11 ONLY)	32	EDEXPECT	2.13	25	126
STUDENT PERCEPTION OF TEACHER EXPECTATIONS (GR. 8 & 11 ONLY)	33	STEACHEX	1.68	35	125
READING MATERIAL IN THE HOME	34	HOMEREAD	11.60	60	126
HOME CLIMATE	35	HOMECLIM	23.59	40	126

These item replies can be compared to statewide item replies given on Table 6.

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28. SPARINT (STUDENT PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL INTEREST)

	ALMOST ALWAYS	USUALLY	SOMETIMES	ALMOST NEVER
MY PARENTS ENJOY HEARING ABOUT SCHOOL.	50%	28%	15%	7%
MY PARENTS FEEL THE SCHOOL IS DOING A GOOD JOB.	14%	51%	24%	11%
MY PARENTS SUPPORT WHAT THE SCHOOL DOES.	15%	43%	33%	10%

****

29. HOMEWORK (AMOUNT OF HOMEWORK)

FROM THE TIME YOU GET HOME FROM SCHOOL UNTIL YOU GO TO BED, HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU USUALLY SPEND ON HOMEWORK?

ABOUT THREE HOURS (OR MORE)	2%
ABOUT TWO HOURS	12%
ABOUT ONE HOUR	40%
LESS THAN ONE HOUR	30%
NONE	16%

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30. TVWATCH (STUDENT TIME SPENT WATCHING TELEVISION)

FROM THE TIME YOU GET HOME FROM SCHOOL UNTIL YOU GO TO BED, HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU USUALLY SPEND WATCHING T.V.?

ABOUT FIVE HOURS (OR MORE)	10%
ABOUT FOUR HOURS	11%
ABOUT THREE HOURS	20%
ABOUT TWO HOURS	32%
ABOUT ONE HOUR (OR LESS)	26%

****

31. PAREXP (STUDENT PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS)

WHAT DO YOUR PARENTS ENCOURAGE YOU TO DO?

TO BE ONE OF THE BEST STUDENTS IN THE CLASS	15%
TO BE AN ABOVE AVERAGE STUDENT IN THE CLASS	46%
TO BE AT LEAST AN AVERAGE STUDENT	27%
TO DO JUST WELL ENOUGH TO GET BY	4%
I CAN'T SAY	8%

HOW MUCH SCHOOLING DO YOUR PARENTS EXPECT YOU TO COMPLETE?

BEYOND COLLEGE GRADUATION	5%
GRADUATION FROM COLLEGE	32%
SOME COLLEGE OR OTHER POST-HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING	18%
GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL	43%
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	1%

****

32. EDEXPECT (STUDENT EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS)

HOW FAR DO YOU EXPECT TO GO IN SCHOOL?

BEYOND COLLEGE GRADUATION	10%
GRADUATION FROM COLLEGE	30%
SOME COLLEGE OR OTHER POST-HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING	25%
GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL	31%
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	3%

****

33. STEACHEX (STUDENT PERCEPTION OF TEACHER EXPECTATIONS)

WHAT DO YOUR TEACHERS EXPECT YOU TO BE?

ONE OF THE BEST STUDENTS IN THE CLASS	11%
ABOVE AVERAGE IN THE CLASS	38%
AT LEAST AN AVERAGE STUDENT	32%
A BELOW AVERAGE STUDENT	3%
DON'T KNOW	16%

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT OUTCOMES BY SCORE CATEGORY WITHIN AREAS

SCORE	SELF-ESTEEM	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-2		0
3-4		0
5-6		0
7-8	X	2
9-10	XXXX	7
11-12	XXXXXXX	13
13-14	XXXXXXXXXXX	24
15-16	XXXXXXXXX	20
17-18	XXXXXXXX	16
19-20	XXXXXXX	13
21-22	XXX	5
23-24	X	1
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
1-3		0
4-6		0
7-9		0
10-12	X	2
13-15	X	2
16-18	XXX	6
19-21	XXXXXXXXXXX	23
22-24	XXXXX	10
25-27	XXX	6
28-30	XXXXXX	11
31-33	XXX	6
34-36	XXXXXXX	14
37-39	XXXXX	9
40-42	XXXXXX	11
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	READING COMPREHENSION	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0		0
1	XX	3
2	XXXXXXX	14
3	XXXXXX	12
4	XXXXX	10
5	XXX	6
6	XXXX	7
7	XXXXX	9
8	XXXXXXX	13
9	XXXXX	9
10	XXXX	8
11	XXX	5
12	XX	3
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-3	XXXXXX	11
4-6	XXXXXXXXX	17
7-9	XXXXXXXXX	17
10-12	XXXXXXX	14
13-15	XXXXXXX	13
16-18	XXXX	8
19-21	XXXXX	9
22-24	XXX	5
25-27	XXX	5
28-30	X	2
31-33		0
34-36		0
37-39		0
40-42		0
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	KNOWLEDGE OF LAW / GOVT.	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0		0
1	X	2
2	XXXX	7
3	XXXXX	10
4	XXXXXXX	14
5	XXXXXXXX	15
6	XXXXXX	11
7	XXXXXXX	13
8	XXXXX	9
9	XXXX	7
10	XXXX	7
11	XX	4
12		0
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	HEALTH/SAFETY PRACTICES	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-3		0
4-6	X	2
7-9	X	2
10-12	XXX	5
13-15	XXXXXX	12
16-18	XXXXXXXXXXXX	25
19-21	XXXXXXXX	15
22-24	XXXXXXXX	16
25-27	XXXXXXX	14
28-30	XXX	6
31-33	X	2
34-36	X	1
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0-2	X	1
3-4	X	1
5-6	X	2
7-8	XXXXX	10
9-10	XXXXXXXXX	17
11-12	XXXXXXXX	15
13-14	XXXXXXXXXX	19
15-16	XXXXXXXXXXX	22
17-18	XXXXXXX	13
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	CAREER AWARENESS	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	X	1
1	X	2
2	XXXX	7
3	XXXXX	10
4	XXXXX	10
5	XXXXXXX	13
6	XXXXXXXXX	17
7	XXXXXXXXXXX	21
8	XXXX	8
9	XXXXX	9
10	X	2
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

SCORE	INFORMATION USAGE	PCT.
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	
0	XX	3
1	XXXXX	10
2	XXXXX	10
3	XXXXXX	11
4	XXXXXX	12
5	XXXXXXXX	15
6	XXXXXXXXXXX	23
7	XXXXXX	11
8	XXX	5
	0----1----2----3----4----5-	

Represents 10 per cent

Represents 40 per cent

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT OUTCOMES BY SCORE CATEGORY WITHIN AREAS

SCORE	WRITING	PCT.
0		0
1	X	1
2	X	2
3	X	2
4	XXX	5
5	XXX	6
6	XXXX	7
7	XXXX	7
8	XXXXXX	12
9	XXXXXX	12
10	XXXXXX	12
11	XXXXX	10
12	XXXXXXX	13
13	XXX	6
14	X	2
15	X	2

SCORE	MATHEMATICS	PCT.
0		0
1		0
2	X	1
3	XXX	5
4	X	2
5	XXX	5
6	XXXXXXX	13
7	XXXX	7
8	XXXX	8
9	XXXXX	10
10	XXXXXXX	13
11	XXXXX	10
12	XXXXXXXX	15
13	XXXX	7
14	XX	4
15		0

SCORE	INTEREST IN SCHOOL/LRNG.	PCT.
0-2		0
3-4	X	2
5-6	X	2
7-8	X	1
9-10	X	1
11-12	XXX	6
13-14	XXX	6
15-16	XXXXXXXX	16
17-18	XXXXXXXXXX	21
19-20	XXXXXXXXXX	23
21-22	XXXXXXX	13
23-24	XXX	5
25-26	XX	4
27-28	X	1
29-30		0

SCORE	APPRECIATING HUMAN ACC.	PCT.
0-3	X	2
4-6		0
7-9	X	1
10-12	X	2
13-15	XXX	5
16-18	X	2
19-21	XX	3
22-24	XXXXX	9
25-27	XXXXX	10
28-30	XXXXXX	11
31-33	XXXXX	9
34-36	XXXXXX	12
37-39	XXXXXX	12
40-42	XXX	6
43-45	XXX	5
46-48	XXX	5
49-64	XXX	6

SCORE	KNOWLEDGE HUMAN ACC	PCT.
0		0
1	XX	3
2	X	2
3	XXXXX	9
4	XXXXXX	12
5	XXXXX	10
6	XXXXXXXX	15
7	XXXXXXXXX	18
8	XXXXX	10
9	XXXXX	9
10	XX	4
11	XX	4
12	X	2
13	X	1
14		0
15		0

Indicates the percentage of students given a score of zero, i.e., had no items correct

Indicates the percentage of students given a score of fifteen, i.e., had all items correct

Indicates the percentage of students scoring 22 to 24 points on their form for this area

For example for self-esteem:
One third = 3 items out of 8 items in a favorable way
More than one half = 5 items out of 8 items in a favorable way
Two thirds = 6 items out of 8 items in a favorable way

SUMMARY OF CRITERION-REFERENCED INFORMATION

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SHOWING POSITIVE ATTITUDES OR DEMONSTRATING KNOWLEDGE AT THREE CRITERION LEVELS

	ONE THIRD		ONE HALF		TWO THIRDS	
	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL
SELF-ESTEEM	95	99	77	79	61	62
UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	84	81	59	56	51	49
READING COMPREHENSION	78	71	46	47	36	38
WRITING	89	90	65	70	43	46
MATHEMATICS	90	92	65	67	43	49
INTEREST IN SCHOOL/LRNG	88	92	65	80	49	65
SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	87	85	64	58	49	49

	ONE THIRD		ONE HALF		TWO THIRDS	
	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL	STATE	LOCAL
KNOWLEDGE OF LAW / GOVT	82	80	46	40	33	27
HEALTH/SAFETY PRACTICES	88	88	54	50	41	36
CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	70	79	42	49	29	40
CAREER AWARENESS	83	81	55	57	39	40
APPRECIATING HUMAN ACC.	58	54	29	22	15	13
KNOWLEDGE HUMAN ACC.	74	74	39	30	20	11
INFORMATION USAGE	79	77	52	54	36	39

ITEM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR SELF-ESTEEM

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
A						
	1	0	42*	45	12	0
	2	0	15	18	58	9*
	3	0	9	15	33	42*
	4	0	30*	61	3	6
	5	0	9	24	55	12*
	6	0	15	15	39	30*
	7	3	30*	58	3	6
	8	0	9	12	36	42*
B						
	1	0	13*	77	6	3
	2	0	16	35	42	6*
	3	0	3	23	65	10*
	4	0	19*	52	23	6
	5	0	6	13	42	39*
	6	0	16*	45	19	19
	7	0	3	6	48	42*
	8	0	3	19	42	35*

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
C						
	1	0	26*	58	10	6
	2	0	10	35	55	0*
	3	0	10	19	29	42*
	4	0	6*	58	32	3
	5	0	6	10	61	23*
	6	0	3	13	71	13*
	7	0	16*	35	35	13
	8	0	19	29	26	26*
D						
	1	0	32*	65	3	0
	2	0	0	6	58	35*
	3	0	19*	68	3	10
	4	0	23	32	39	6*
	5	0	19*	42	39	0
	6	0	32*	52	10	6
	7	0	19	13	58	10*
	8	0	13	0	58	29*

NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPLYING: FORM A (N= 33) FORM B (N= 31) FORM C (N= 31) FORM D (N= 31)

SCHOOL TOTAL SCALE RELIABILITY ESTIMATE= 0.84 PERCENTAGE OF OMITS= 0.1%

THE '*' REPRESENTS (FOR A COGNITIVE SCALE) THE CORRECT RESPONSE, OR (FOR AN ATTITUDINAL SCALE) THE MOST FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

(This page is a sample of the noncognitive area item response data pages and the following pages for mathematics and information usage are samples of the cognitive area pages. Pages 11-13 and 15-23 have been deleted to conserve space.)

ITEM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR MATHEMATICS

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
A						
	1	0	79*	6	15	0
	2	0	0	91*	6	3
	3	0	9	58*	9	24
	4	0	88*	3	3	6
	5	3	9	9	76*	3
	6	0	9	24	6	61*
	7	0	36*	21	15	27
	8	0	6	9	76*	9
	9	0	12	39*	30	18
	10	3	58*	18	12	9
	11	0	9	15	73*	3
	12	3	36	24*	30	6
	13	0	61*	18	9	12
	14	0	21	36*	27	15
	15	0	82*	3	12	3
B						
	1	0	0	84*	10	6
	2	0	6	3	87*	3
	3	0	65*	13	6	16
	4	0	23	42*	23	13
	5	0	6	13	10	71*
	6	0	3	68*	26	3
	7	3	65*	13	13	6
	8	0	32	6	55*	6
	9	0	13	13	68*	6
	10	6	19	55*	13	6
	11	6	42*	29	19	3
	12	0	16	16	29	39*
	13	0	16	19	65*	0
	14	0	13	13	68*	6
	15	0	13	10	13	65*

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
C						
	1	0	19	58*	3	19
	2	0	74*	10	13	3
	3	0	16	13	48*	23
	4	0	23	48*	6	23
	5	0	65*	6	26	3
	6	0	0	94*	3	3
	7	3	19	45*	16	16
	8	0	13	16	35	35*
	9	0	6	71*	16	6
	10	0	55*	16	16	13
	11	0	10	32	39*	19
	12	0	26*	39	32	3
	13	0	26	3	0	71*
	14	0	3	55*	23	19
	15	3	26	19	19	32*
D						
	1	0	6	65*	13	16
	2	0	0	19	81*	0
	3	0	3	0	19	77*
	4	0	26	55*	13	6
	5	0	6	3	74*	16
	6	0	23	13	61*	3
	7	0	52*	32	0	16
	8	0	3	13	77*	6
	9	0	3	16	10	71*
	10	0	58*	6	26	10
	11	0	3	42	26*	29
	12	0	6	10	13	71*
	13	0	13	29*	48	10
	14	0	10	13	61*	16
	15	0	39	48*	3	10

NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPLYING: FORM A (N= 33) FORM B (N= 31) FORM C (N= 31) FORM D (N= 31)

SCHOOL TOTAL SCALE RELIABILITY ESTIMATE= 0.91 PERCENTAGE OF OMITS= 0.5%

THE '*' REPRESENTS (FOR A COGNITIVE SCALE) THE CORRECT RESPONSE, OR (FOR AN ATTITUDINAL SCALE) THE MOST FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

ITEM FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR INFORMATION USAGE

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
A						
	1	0	3	70*	15	12
	2	0	12	9	76*	3
	3	0	15	15	9	61*
	4	0	18	6	64*	12
	5	0	9	12	24*	55
	6	0	58*	15	18	9
	7	0	9	67*	18	6
	8	0	15	70*	12	3
B						
	1	0	23	48*	26	3
	2	0	10	29	42*	19
	3	0	19	29	6	45*
	4	0	6	19	26	48*
	5	0	26	13	52*	10
	6	0	13	16	13	58*
	7	0	16	16	48*	19
	8	0	13	71*	10	6

FORM	ITEM	OMIT	PERCENT RESPONSE BY OPTION 1	2	3	4
C						
	1	0	10	10	16	65*
	2	0	19	48*	16	16
	3	0	3	35	52*	10
	4	0	35*	10	35	19
	5	0	6	23	16	55*
	6	0	6	13	65*	16
	7	0	10	16	16	58*
	8	0	39*	29	13	19
D						
	1	0	19	10	3	68*
	2	0	3	16	16	65*
	3	0	6	84*	10	0
	4	0	55	10	26*	10
	5	0	16	13	23	48*
	6	0	16	6	10	68*
	7	0	23	32*	16	29
	8	0	13	19	19	48*

NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPLYING: FORM A (N= 33) FORM B (N= 31) FORM C (N= 31) FORM D (N= 31)

SCHOOL TOTAL SCALE RELIABILITY ESTIMATE= 0.89 PERCENTAGE OF OMITS= 0.0%

THE '*' REPRESENTS (FOR A COGNITIVE SCALE) THE CORRECT RESPONSE, OR (FOR AN ATTITUDINAL SCALE) THE MOST FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

APPENDICES

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT
TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

School Name _____ District Name _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Information received will be aggregated and reported in terms of relationships to student achievement. No individuals can be identified, thus no individual information will be reported. Please respond to the items by blackening the circles. USE A NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY.

1. Are you a classroom teacher (i.e. spend more than 50% of your school time in classroom instruction)?
   - Ⓐ Yes
   - Ⓑ No

2. Where did you graduate from high school? 4 TLOCALE
   - Ⓐ In or within 30 miles of the boundaries of this school district
   - Ⓑ More than 30 miles but less than 100 miles from the present boundaries of this school district
   - Ⓒ One hundred miles or more from the boundaries of this school district

3. In your teaching situation, how satisfied are you with your relationships with parents and parent groups? 5 TSATPAR
   - Ⓐ Very Satisfied
   - Ⓑ Somewhat Satisfied
   - Ⓒ Somewhat Dissatisfied
   - Ⓓ Very Dissatisfied

4. Which of the following best describes your level of formal education? 6 TEDUC
   - Ⓐ No degree
   - Ⓑ Bachelor's degree
   - Ⓒ Master's degree or equivalency
   - Ⓓ Master's degree plus one year
   - Ⓔ Doctor's degree

5. Including this year, how many years of teaching experience do you have? 7 TEXPER	6. What is your average **class** size? (Exclude supervisory duties such as study hall.) 8 CLSIZE	ELEMENTARY TEACHERS ONLY	
		7. During the typical school **week**, about how many hours does your average student spend in direct instruction of reading skills?* 9 READTIME	8. During the typical school **week**, about how many hours does your average student spend in formal math instruction?* 10 MATHTIME

*If you are not involved in these areas, please leave blank.

INSTRUCTIONS: Each of the following items is a problem for some teachers in some schools. Check the degree to which each one is a problem to you in your current assignment by using these definitions: Not a problem—has little or no effect on student performance; Moderate problem—has only limited effect on student performance; Serious problem—has considerable effect on student performance; Critical problem—has crucial effect on student performance.

A = Not a Problem
B = Moderate Problem
C = Serious Problem
D = Critical Problem

		VARIABLE*
1.	The students in this school aren't really interested in learning	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
2.	Too many of my students are indifferent to school	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
3.	There are too few activities which recognize the talent of our students	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 11
4.	The different races or ethnic groups don't get along well together	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
5.	There is little emphasis on vocational development	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 11
6.	There is no time or place for students and teachers to interact outside of the classroom	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 11
7.	Not enough teachers are involved in helping students overcome problems	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 11
8.	Not enough teachers actively participate in extracurricular activities	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 11
9.	There is not enough parent-teacher interaction	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
10.	Too many parents take little or no interest in their children's school work	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
11.	The quality of teacher-parent interaction is not good	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
12.	When a problem arises involving a community group, the teachers have little input into the solution	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
13.	The parents do not support what the school does	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
14.	The parents do not place a high value on education	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
15.	Students in this school have poor study habits	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 12
16.	The achievement levels of my students are too heterogeneous	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
17.	Health and nutrition problems seem to affect the learning of my students	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
18.	The emphasis on athletics in this school disrupts classroom learning	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
19.	The competition for grades at this school puts too much pressure on students	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
20.	My students are chronically absent from school	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
21.	Physical facilities of this school limit the kinds of programs provided for students	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
22.	I work with too many students each day	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
23.	Lack of freedom to teach the way I want to makes me less effective with my students	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
24.	Teachers have little control over matters such as textbook selection, curriculum and instructional programs	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
25.	When new curriculum programs are initiated, I am not consulted or trained	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
26.	There are too many outside interruptions during class periods	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
27.	I have to spend too much time on non-instructional duties	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 13
28.	My teaching is limited by the quality of or lack of instructional equipment and materials	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
29.	Having to teach special education students in regular classes is a problem	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
30.	The support staff in this school is not cooperative	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 15
31.	The teachers don't seem to be able to work well together	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 15
32.	There is too little teacher input in solving administrative problems	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
33.	There is little interaction among teachers in this school, i.e. everyone is doing his/her own thing	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 15
34.	In-service education provided by the district does not meet my needs	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 14
35.	Too much time is spent on discipline problems	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 16
36.	The values held by the students are in conflict with those of the school	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 16
37.	Too little support on discipline is provided by administrators	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 16
38.	Too little support on discipline is given by the parents	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 16
39.	Disruption of my class(es) by students is a continuing frustration	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ 16

*11. EXTRACT 12. TRELATE 13. DISRUPT 14. INFLUENC 15. TSTAFF 16. DISCPROB

APPENDIX B

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR 1983

Grade 11

Area	Step	Variable	R-Square	Final Equation: Regression Coefficient	Final Equation: Standardized Regression Coefficient	Final Equation: Intercept/ Std. Error
SELF-ESTEEM	1	SPARINT	0.41	1.722	0.348	
	2	HOMECLIM	0.53	0.853	0.306	
	3	PAREXP	0.59	1.380	0.243	
	4	RESIDSQ	0.61	0.043	0.208	23.2726/
	5	GRENROLL	0.62	-0.001	-0.094	0.6063
UNDERSTANDING OTHERS	1	HOMEREAD	0.33	1.967	0.170	
	2	PCTWHITE	0.45	0.204	0.556	
	3	EDEXPECT	0.51	7.172	0.339	
	4	PCTGIRLS	0.55	0.319	0.223	35.5311/
	5	LIBRARY	0.57	2.024	0.121	0.5540
READING COMPREHENSION	1	TVWATCH	0.41	-2.737	-0.236	
	2	GRENROLL	0.50	-0.005	-0.246	
	3	SPARINT	0.59	2.212	0.335	
	4	PCTWHITE	0.64	0.045	0.241	
	5	PCTTILI	0.66	-0.053	-0.200	4.2741/
	6	HOMECLIM	0.67	0.468	0.126	0.6554
WRITING SKILLS	1	TVWATCH	0.51	-2.564	-0.219	
	2	STABLE	0.61	4.348	0.125	
	3	PCTTILI	0.70	-0.067	-0.252	
	4	SPARINT	0.74	1.793	0.269	
	5	GRENROLL	0.77	-0.003	-0.175	
	6	PCTWHITE	0.79	0.056	0.298	1.8673/
	7	PAREXP	0.81	1.513	0.197	0.7995
MATHEMATICS	1	TVWATCH	0.51	-2.213	-0.173	
	2	PCTWHITE	0.63	0.125	0.609	
	3	EDEXPECT	0.73	3.787	0.320	
	4	LIBRARY	0.77	.429	0.153	9.1294/
	5	SPARINT	0.78	1.165	0.160	0.7713
INTEREST IN SCHOOL AND LEARNING	1	SPARINT	0.48	6.651	0.746	
	2	PCTWHITE	0.62	-0.115	-0.454	
	3	PAREXP	0.67	-2.663	-0.260	
	4	LIBRARY	0.68	1.574	0.137	34.7269/
	5	HOMECLIM	0.70	0.672	0.134	0.6892
SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY	1	SPARINT	0.12	1.569	0.363	
	2	RESIDE	0.24	-0.280	-0.243	
	3	PCTGIRLS	0.35	0.160	0.335	
	4	STABLE	0.38	3.861	0.172	
	5	TVWATCH	0.39	-2.022	-0.266	
	6	PAREDUC	0.42	-1.422	-0.363	
	7	HOMEREAD	0.44	0.930	0.241	23.0821/
	8	DISRUPT	0.46	-0.299	-0.195	0.4372

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR 1983 (Continued)

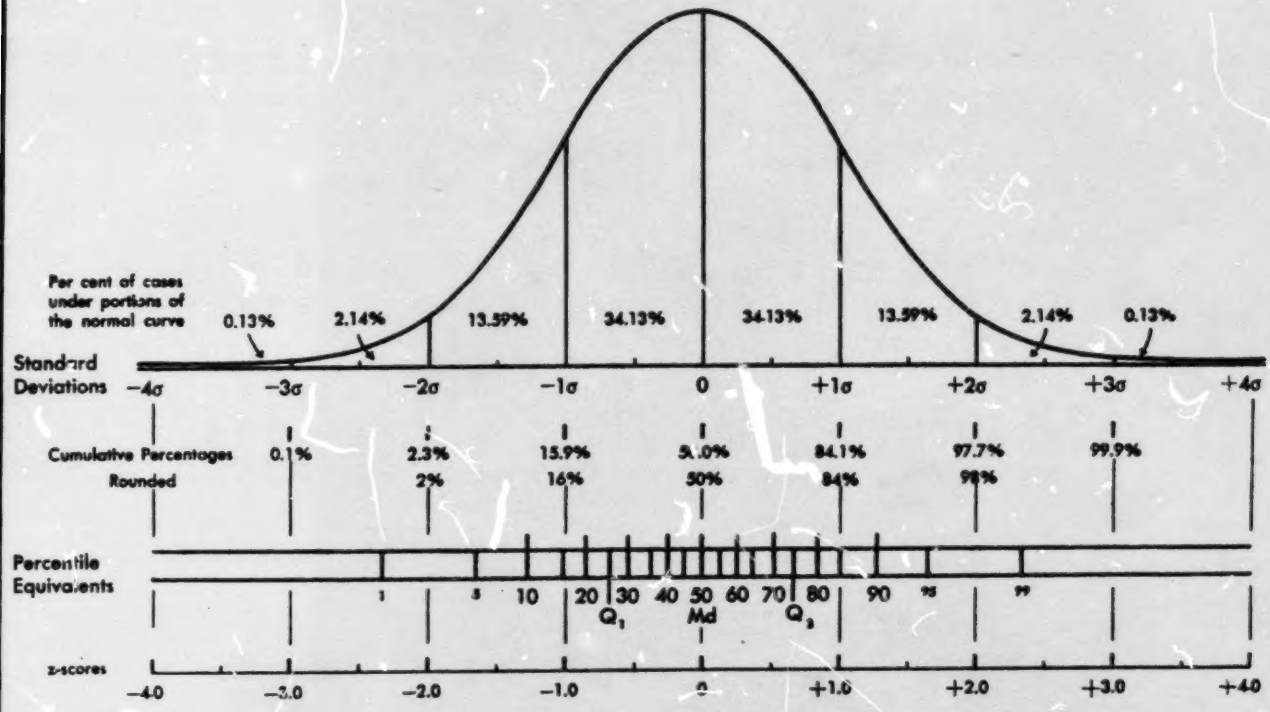
Grade 11

Final Equation

Area	Step	Variable	R-Square	Regression Coefficient	Standardized Regression Coefficient	Intercept/ Std. Error
KNOWLEDGE OF LAW/GOVERNMENT	1	TVWATCH	0.47	-1.936	-0.194	
	2	PCTWHITE	0.55	0.084	0.524	
	3	EDEXPECT	0.65	2.693	0.292	
	4	SPARINT	0.67	1.036	0.182	6.4354/
	5	LIBRARY	0.69	0.921	0.126	0.6774
HEALTH AND SAFETY PRACTICES	1	PCTTILI	0.13	0.027	0.099	
	2	HOMECLIM	0.21	1.018	0.264	
	3	PCTGIRLS	0.29	0.172	0.228	
	4	PAREDUC	0.34	-2.793	-0.451	52.6620/
	5	HOMEWORK	0.39	3.554	0.296	0.3707
CREATIVE ACTIVITIES	1	PAREXP	0.26	0.679	0.057	
	2	STABLE	0.38	-9.155	-0.171	
	3	PCTWHITE	0.41	-0.119	-0.409	69.3836/
	4	PAREDUC	0.45	3.806	0.407	0.4366
CAREER AWARENESS	1	PCTTILI	0.50	-0.064	-0.365	
	2	STABLE	0.63	3.856	0.170	
	3	TVWATCH	0.68	-0.750	-0.098	
	4	SPARINT	0.70	0.985	0.226	
	5	PCTWHITE	0.75	0.052	0.419	-3.4612/
	6	STEACHEX	0.76	2.348	0.150	0.7518
APPRECIATING HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	1	PCTWHITE	0.40	-0.201	-0.404	
	2	PAREXP	0.51	4.682	0.232	
	3	HOMECLIM	0.56	2.189	0.221	
	4	PCTTILI	0.58	0.262	0.374	
	5	TVWATCH	0.61	-5.811	-0.189	
	6	HOMEREAD	0.63	2.744	0.176	85.2474/
	7	STABLE	0.64	-11.156	-0.123	0.6252
KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS	1	TVWATCH	0.46	-0.898	-0.069	
	2	EDEXPECT	0.57	6.869	0.569	
	3	PCTWHITE	0.73	0.093	0.445	
	4	LIBRARY	0.75	1.731	0.182	0.8728/
	5	PCTTILI	0.77	-0.055	-0.186	0.7635
INFORMATION USAGE	1	TVWATCH	0.49	-1.808	-0.238	
	2	PCTWHITE	0.59	0.022	0.184	
	3	SPARINT	0.68	1.369	0.317	
	4	PCTTILI	0.71	-0.057	-0.329	
	5	GRENROLL	0.74	-0.002	-0.169	3.5521/
	6	STABLE	0.75	2.427	0.108	0.7372

APPENDIX C

NORMAL CURVE WITH Z-SCORES AND PERCENTILE EQUIVALENTS



APPENDIX D

COMPARISONS OF EQA RESULTS ACROSS YEARS

Many districts have participated in EQA two or more times since 1978 and may want to compare results from those reports. Several precautions should be taken when such comparisons are made and the following points should be considered:

1. Comparison Cautions

   a. Make comparisons only with data from 1978 through the present. Pre-1978 instruments differed in varying ways from the present instruments; therefore, the results are not readily comparable.

   b. It is not recommended that comparisons be made if the school conditions have very obviously changed -- for example, student socio-economic level or school grade enrollment. Many changes like these can be reflected in the condition variable data (scores and percentiles) on pages 4 to 7 of the school report. Comparing these data across the years in question can provide insight into changes in student population, staffing patterns and teacher perceptions.

   c. When comparing percentiles across two or more years, be advised that differences of up to ±20 percentile points often represent only slight changes (in school mean scores) if the school score is between the 30th and 70th percentiles. (Changes of from 1 to 15 percentile points in this range may also be attributable to error of measurement and/or to slight fluctations in percentile norms from year to year.) However, differences of 15 or 20 percentile points might represent important changes if the school is between the 1st and 30th or the 70th and 99th percentiles (the extremes of the range).

   d. If a change in percentile points is deemed to be important under the guidelines in the previous paragraph, it could be desirable to determine why the change may have happened. For example, it might have been a result of the implementation of an intervention strategy, but it also may be due to one of the points in Part 2 below, Stability of Test Scores.

2. Stability of Test Scores*

   Score changes across years may be due to

   a. True differences in classes of students in terms of ability levels and attitudes that influence achievement.

   b. Differences in composition of the class due to

      . Building openings or closings with resultant redistribution of students

*These considerations are not unique to EQA but can also apply to differences observed in standardized test scores from year to year.

- Changes in attendance areas busing patterns with resultant redistribution of students

- Change in building structure, such as K-5 changed to K-6 or a 7-9 building shifted to 6-8

- Population shifts such as PCTTILI/occupation/education level of families moving in/out of the attendance area

- Inclusion/exclusion of special education or vo-tech students from one assessment to another

- Large changes in the percentage of girls in small enrollment schools.

c. Differences in test administration conditions or procedures from one assessment to another, such as

- Large group administration vs. individual classroom administration

- Directions given over PA system vs. by teachers when administered in individual classrooms

- Presence/absence of monitors, principal, superintendent

- Time of day

- Local events which might influence testing climate; for example, pep rallies, strikes, sudden rise in local unemployment

d. Number of students in the grade assessed (greater stability occurs with a larger number of students)

e. Differences in instructional program such as

- Change in instructional program

- Changes in teaching staff from year to year or even within a year resulting in a change in instructional emphasis and grading practices

f. Differences in school climate due to

- Changes in teaching staff which can alter the communication style and expectation level to which students are exposed with a resultant effect on achievement and attitudes

- Change in building principal; this frequently results in a different school climate which in turn influences teacher interaction patterns with students

PENNSYLVANIA'S ORIGINAL TEN GOALS OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(Adopted by the State Board of Education in 1965)

Quality education should:

I. Help every child acquire the greatest possible understanding of himself or herself and appreciation of his or her worthiness as a member of society.

II. Help every child acquire understanding and appreciation of persons belonging to other social, cultural and ethnic groups.

III. Help every child acquire, to the fullest possible extent, mastery of the basic skills in the use of words and numbers.

IV. Help every child acquire a positive attitude toward the learning process.

V. Help every child acquire the habits and attitudes associated with responsible citizenship.

VI. Help every child acquire good health habits and an understanding of the conditions necessary for maintaining of physical and emotional well being.

VII. Give every child opportunity and encouragement to be creative in one or more fields of endeavor.

VIII. Help every child understand the opportunities open to him or her to prepare for a productive life and help each child take advantage of these opportunities.

IX. Help every child to understand and appreciate as much as possible of human achievement in the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities and the arts.

X. Help every child to prepare for a world of rapid change and unforeseeable demand in which continuing education throughout adult life should be a normal expectation.

PREAMBLE

The constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania states, "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public education to serve the needs of the Commonwealth." This provision mandates a quality education for each child in the Commonwealth.

The schools have the primary responsibility for the achievement of the goals of quality education as established by the State Board of Education, but they must work in close and continuous cooperation with the family, community and other appropriate social, religious and governmental institutions to insure the highest possible achievement of the goals.

To foster achievement of a quality education, the school environment should be safe, attractive and orderly, promote a willingness to work for objectives, stimulate a readiness to continue learning throughout life, and encourage the fullest possible educational development of each student.

To foster achievement of a quality education, the school program should reflect the following goals.

GOALS OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(Adopted by the State Board of Education on March 8, 1979)

COMMUNICATION SKILLS
Quality education should help every student acquire communication skills of understanding, speaking, reading and writing.

MATHEMATICS
Quality education should help every student acquire skills in mathematics.

SELF-ESTEEM
Quality education should help every student develop self-understanding and a feeling of self-worth.

ANALYTICAL THINKING
Quality education should help every student develop analytical thinking skills.

UNDERSTANDING OTHERS
Quality education should help every student acquire knowledge of different cultures and an appreciation of the worth of all people.

CITIZENSHIP
Quality education should help every student learn the history of the nation, understand its systems of government and economics and acquire the values and attitudes necessary for responsible citizenship.

ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
Quality education should help every student acquire knowledge, appreciation and skills in the arts and the humanities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Quality education should help every student acquire knowledge, understanding and appreciation of science and technology.

WORK
Quality education should help every student acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to become a self-supporting member of society.

FAMILY LIVING
Quality education should help every student acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for successful personal and family living.

HEALTH
Quality education should help every student acquire knowledge and develop practices necessary to maintain physical and emotional well-being.

ENVIRONMENT
Quality education should help every student acquire the knowledge and attitudes necessary to maintain the quality of life in a balanced environment.

EQA SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

The following supplementary materials are available in limited quantities to school districts participating in the EQA program. Requests should be mailed to: *Division of Educational Quality Assessment, Pennsylvania Department of Education, 333 Market Street, P.O. Box 911, Harrisburg, PA 17108.*

1. **Getting Inside the EQA Inventory**

   This 72-page technical manual explains the measurement rationale for each of the 14 scales in the questionnaire and describes the measurement safeguards operating in the program, including the design of the assessment package, an explanation of matrix sampling procedures, reliability and validity measures.

2. **How to Write an EQA Release**

   This 44-page manual provides helpful suggestions for local school district personnel assigned publicity and/or public relations responsibilities. Included are sample press releases, charts, graphs and other materials for disseminating EQA information and data.

3. **EQA. . . Presenting the Results**

   An excellent guide for school districts to explain their EQA data, this 12-page document contains helpful suggestions, ideas and visual aids.

4. **Item Analysis Processes**

   Charts and instructions for analyzing item data for each of the 15 areas (cognitive and non-cognitive) measured by EQA are available. The areas are enumerated on page 4 of this Interpreter's Manual.

5. **Resources for Improvement Packets**

   This is a series of 12 individual packets, each relating to a specific area–Self-Esteem, Understanding Others, Reading, Writing Skills, Mathematics, Interest in School, Citizenship, Health, Science and Technology, Arts and the Humanities, Work, and Analytical Thinking–which guide the reader to a variety of information sources, materials, consultants and adoptable programs which may effect improvement in a given area.

6. **A Model to Review the EQA School Report**

   A 10-page paper, this model provides one process for reviewing and analyzing an EQA school building report. It is particularly helpful for those persons involved with curriculum improvement.

7. **EQA 12 Goal Priority Probe**

   This 10-page survey instrument provides a systematic procedure for determining the philosophical priority ranking of the 12 Goals of Quality Education from various publics.

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Note: Due to budgetary limitations, requests for single copies only for any of the above publications will be honored; however, permission is granted to reproduce them, in whole or part, to meet local school district requirements.